The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1846. No. 2825.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. WM BALL and MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, Collectors, Sydney; MR. WM. TREES, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. STEPHEN NOTTER, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool, MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, Berrima; MR. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Muselebrook; MR. HORATIO TOZER, Port Macquarie; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; MR. J. B. RUNDLE, Murrurundi; MR. W. H. MORTIMER, Port Phillip; MR. WM B. RHODES, Wellington, Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; MR. U. B. BARFOOT, Van Diemen's Land; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of the Proprietors, "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—The Subscription is 15s. per quarter, or £3 per annum; if paid *in advance* an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance.

In the Country.—The Subscription is 17s. 6d. per quarter, or £3 10s. per annum; if paid in advance, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance. The Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

FROM KELLICK'S WHARF daily, at 9 A.M., 12 noon, and 4 P.M. From Parramatta at 8 and 11 A.M., and 4 P.M. 6711

"CORNUBIA" STEAMER.

FROM KELLICK'S WHARF,

EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8 P.M., And Amlaby's, Morpeth, every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A.M.

CABIN, 4s. STEERAGE, 2s.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE STEAM-PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons master, will leave for the above port This Evening, at 6 o'clock.
June 9. 9124

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE Fine Schooner *SHAMROCK*, Captain Tulloch, 100 tons, will sail on Wednesday next. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 468, George-street. 8951

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,

With immediate despatch,

THE PACKET BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*. For freight or passage apply on board, at Flour Company's Wharf, to
9137 LEWIS GRANT.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 15TH INSTANT,

THE FINE SHIP *HAIDEE*, 335 tons, John Marshall, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to J. B. METCALFE.

N.B.—Wanted, 60 Bullocks, in fair condition, and 400 Sheep. 8713

JULY P. O. PACKET.

FOR CALCUTTA, TOUCHING AT POINT DE GALLE, IN CEYLON, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

ROYAL SAXON, 713 tons, N.M., William Charlesworth, commander, under engagement to carry 1st July mail, will sail the day appointed.

For passengers only, having an experienced surgeon engaged, apply on board, or at the Counting House of
R. TOWNS,
Wharf, Miller's Point.
June 5. 8990

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE SHIP *GENERAL HEWITT*, 960 tons O. M., John Hart, Commander, has two cabins disengaged, and room for a few more steerage passengers. For passage apply to the commander, on board; or to
9104 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HAS ROOM FOR 100 BALES WOOL.

THE fine fast-sailing A1. barque *TRIAD*, 384 tons register, Captain Lyell. This vessel can engage a few steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain Lyell, on board; or, to CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, June 2. 8699

FOR LONDON,

THE fast-sailing first-class barque, *ST. GEORGE*, 389 tons register, R. T. Horsman, Commander.

Has a great portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower George-street.
June 8. 9126

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine first-class new BARQUE *LEVANT*, William Lane, commander, 396 tons register. Apply to ROBERT HOW AND CO., Lower George-street.
Sydney, June 2. 8762

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL fit to carry from 200 to 300 tons of dead weight. Apply to A. B. SPARK,
King-street, Commercial Wharf. 9099

WANTED TO CHARTER,

TWO First-class vessels, from 150 to 200 tons register. Apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 468, George-street.

SIGNOR CARANDINI,

IN consequence of Mr. Deane's Concert at Broughton House, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and pupils, his dancing class is postponed to the following evening, Thursday, 11th June, 1846.
9113

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

THE ANNUAL SERMON to the Children attending the Parochial Schools in Sydney will be preached at St. James's Church THIS DAY. (Tuesday, June 9th,) by the Rev. H. T. STILES, A.M., when a collection will be made for the School Fund of the Diocesan Committee.

Service will commence at 11 o'clock. 9085

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

MR. R. K. EWING will deliver the first of three lectures on

MODERN POETRY,

in the Theatre of this Institution, at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

A charge of sixpence will be made for the admission of all persons not members of the Institution.

S. P. HILL,
9090 Secretary.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE COLONIAL PUBLIC.

ADVICES having been received from England by the *Rifleman*, from which it appears that a lively interest is felt amongst British capitalists in the establishment of Railways in New South Wales, and that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has met them in a liberal spirit of encouragement, the Provisional Directors of this Company deem it important that communications with London should be opened as early as possible; and therefore request that parties desirous of co-operating with them in the undertaking will lose no time in signifying what number of shares they wish to subscribe for.

It has been determined that all persons subscribing for twenty-five shares respectively, shall thereby be entitled to become members of the Provisional Board.

The Directors meet every Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the office of William Dawes, Esq., Charlotte-place, Sydney.

The public are again reminded, that shareholders will not be liable for more than the amount of their respective shares; and that, pending the negotiation of British capitalists, the outlay in preliminary expenses will not exceed two shillings per share.

CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Chairman.

Board Room, Sydney,
6th June, 1846.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Provisional Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares of £20 each in the above Company; and I undertake to accept such shares, or any less number you may appropriate to me, subject to the regulations of the Company, and to pay the deposit and calls thereon; but on the condition that my liability shall not exceed the amount of my shares.

Name in full, _____

Residence, _____

Profession, or business _____

Date _____ 1846.
9100

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman:—MR. T. W. SMART.
Deputy Chairman:—MR. CHARLES KEMP
Directors:—
MR. THOMAS HOLT, JUN.
MR. ROBERT PORTER.
MR. R. M. ROBEY.
MR. W. R. SCOTT.
Surveyor:—MR. JAMES HUME.
Secretary:—MR. GEORGE KING.

THE attention of the public is called to the advantages of insuring their property in the above Company, and also to the recent alterations made in the Deed of Settlement.

1st. The assured are entitled not only to a participation in a division of the profits, after reserving a fund of £10,000, but also to an interest in the Capital of the Company, in proportion to the amount of premiums paid.

2nd. The low rates of premium, being on ordinary risks about one half those charged by the English Companies, without any additional expense for stamps or the policy.

3rd. The very ample security to the assured, considering the average amount of losses sustained by fire.

4th. The liability of the members, which is limited in the most extreme cases that could possibly arise to four times the amount of premium paid, a sum which, though insignificant to each one separately, forms collectively a considerable amount.

5th. The repeal of the 14th clause of the deed of settlement, commonly known as the average clause, so that in future losses would be made good in terms of the Deed, according to the actual loss sustained, without any reference to the amount insured upon the property, or the value thereof, or the amount saved.

6th. The repeal of the 22nd clause of the Deed of Settlement, prohibiting the transfer of policies—there is now nothing to prevent mortgagors and others from transferring their interest in policies in this Company to whomsoever they please.

7th. The funds of the Company are to be invested in Government securities, and no portion can be employed in discounting private bills.

Applications for insurances will be received at the offices of the Company, No. 14, Jamison-street.

☞ Every facility is given to consignees and others desirous of insuring property for short periods.

GEORGE KING,
1585 Secretary.

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 30th May, 1846.

THE CONTRACTORS for furnishing the supplies for the Military and Convict Services in the Districts of
NEWCASTLE, and
MORETON BAY
having given the stipulated notice to terminate their contracts on the 31st July next, notice is hereby given, that tenders *in duplicate*, will be received at this office, until Thursday, the 25th of June proximo, at 12 o'clock, (noon), for furnishing the said supplies, from the 1st of August next to the 31st March, 1847, under the terms and conditions originally published by me for the purpose, by advertisement, dated 13th January, 1846, and inserted in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th of that month, with the exception of clause 13, instead of which the Contractor will be bound to continue his contract for the remaining eight calendar months of the financial year, ending the 31st March next.

The conditions of contract, with printed forms of tender, may be had on application at this office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
8627 Dep. Com. Gen.

DR. LEICHHARDT.

THE Petitions to his Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council praying that a sum of money may be granted to Dr. Leichhardt, for the services rendered to the colony in his late expedition, lie for signature at the several banks.

R. GRAHAM.
9076 Honorary Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS towards a Testimonial to Dr. Leichhardt and his party:—

	£	s.	d	PAID.
Amount already advertised ..	1179	8	3	"
From Bathurst, per W. H. Suttor, Esq., M.C.:—				
Edwin Park	1	1	0	"
Edwin C. Suttor	2	0	0	"
Thomas Arkell	1	0	0	"
Samuel Smith	1	0	0	"
H. Clements	1	1	0	"
William Stewart, Major General	5	0	0	"
W. A. Steel	1	0	0	"
Thomas Jones	1	0	0	"
J. B. Richards	1	0	0	"
T. J. Hawkins	1	0	0	"
J. H. Barsden	0	10	0	"
John Trewren	1	0	0	"
John Macintosh	1	1	0	"
John R. Tindal	1	1	0	"
Henry Rotton	1	0	0	"
D. Popelare	0	10	0	"
J. C. White	1	0	0	"
J. G. Ewer	2	2	0	"
H. F. Stephen	1	1	0	"
A. Mason, Hope, 473	0	10	0	"
Joseph West, Jun.	1	0	0	"
C. W. Co.	0	10	0	"
R.	0	5	0	"
J. W.	0	10	0	"
F. Strachan	0	10	0	"
Thomas Kite	2	2	0	"
George Luck	0	5	0	"
John Grant	0	10	0	"
Archibald Campbell	2	0	0	"
John Foster	1	0	0	"
George Ranken	2	2	0	"
John Street	1	1	0	"
M. O'Reilley	1	1	0	"
Peter White	0	10	0	"
David Kennedy	1	1	0	"
Edgar Cox	1	0	0	"
A. S. Piper	1	0	0	"
George Busby	1	1	0	"
James Arthur	1	1	6	"
W. Reed	0	10	0	"
William H. Tress	0	10	0	"
Gilbert Wright	1	0	0	"
James Boyd	0	5	0	"
James C. Mathews	0	5	0	"
Richard Mutton	0	5	0	"
A. B.	0	5	0	"
Kenneth Miller	1	1	0	"
H and D. Perrier	2	2	0	"
J. W. Lowe	1	1	0	"
Patrick White	1	1	0	"
Rev. William Lisle	1	1	0	"
J. J. Ashe	0	10	0	"
James Davidson	2	2	0	"
J. C. Suttor	2	0	0	"
G. E.	0	10	0	"
William Lee	5	0	0	"
James Haynes	0	10	0	"
Henry Mayne	1	1	0	"
W. Thomson	1	0	0	"
William Lee, Jun.	1	0	0	"
Mrs. Black	0	10	0	"
M. Finlay	1	0	0	"
J. S. Rodd	1	0	0	"
J. Connell	0	10	0	"
Thomas Whitton	0	10	0	"
J. W. Bligh	1	0	0	"
F. Lord	1	1	0	"
James Mathews	0	10	0	"
William Johnson	0	5	0	"
M. A. Austin	0	10	0	"
John Dargin	1	1	0	"
Hugh Hamilton	1	0	0	"
John Tom	1	0	0	"
Richard Cousins	1	0	0	"
J. Smart	0	5	0	"
Samuel Fowler	0	5	0	"
Richard Evans	1	0	0	"
John Declout	0	10	0	"
W. Hall Palmer	1	0	0	"
William Lawson, Jun.	1	0	0	"
Robert Smith	1	0	0	"
Charles Green	1	0	0	"
Andrew Kerr	1	0	0	"
R. M'Hattie	0	10	0	"
P. C. Boswell	1	0	0	"
Syer Brothers	2	0	0	"
K. Pine	0	10	0	"
Rev. K. D. Smythe	1	1	0	"
Andrew Price	0	5	0	"
G. F. Lentz	0	5	0	"
E. Morgan	0	5	0	"
Thomas Raine	0	5	0	"
Thomas Turner	0	5	0	"
J. R. Kenz	0	5	0	"
J. Phillips	0	5	0	"
A Friend	0	5	0	"
From Merton, per William Ogilvie, Esq.:—				
W. C. and F. A. Bundock ..	2	0	0	"
A. Paul	0	10	0	"
J. Pike	2	0	0	"
Danford	0	5	0	"
Duke	0	5	0	"
P. Mahany	0	5	0	"
Miller	0	5	0	"
Comer	0	5	0	"
Total..	£1276	6	9	

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
June 8. 9106

A GREAT NOVELTY.

AN HURLEY MATCH, to come off on the 13th July next, at Hyde Park Ground, between four counties of Ireland, which are as follows, viz., Clare and Tipperary against Cork and Limerick, for One hundred Pounds aside.

N.B.—Any side who withdraws forfeits the wager. 9137

BRITISH COLONIAL BANK AND LOAN COMPANY'S SCRIP.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th instant, for £2000 of the above Company's Scrip. The purchaser will be entitled to the interest and profits from December 31st, 1844.

CLARK IRVING,
354, Pitt-street.
Sydney, June 3. 8831

IN reply to an advertisement in this morning's *Herald*, headed "Steamboat Challenge," the *Gipsy Queen* is open to run the *Native*, if allowance of time is made for the superior horse power of the *Native*, her power being nearly double that of the *Gipsy Queen*. The match to be made at the Freemason's Hotel, York-street, on Friday evening next, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock.

JAMES ENTWISLE.
Sydney, June 8. 9123

NOTICE.

THE Office and Stores of the undersigned are removed to 650, Lower George-street, next Australian Hotel.

JOHN JOHNSON,
9111 Broker.

GRAND LOTTERY!!!

IN ONE THOUSAND TICKETS, OF £6 10s. EACH, FOR THE LATE

THEATRE AND BUILDINGS,

ON THE

Acre 176, Weymouth-street, Adelaide,

NOW PRODUCING

A RENTAL OF £500 PER ANNUM!!

IT IS PROPOSED TO DISPOSE OF BY

LOTTERY

THAT SPACIOUS AND VALUABLE RANGE OF BUILDINGS ORIGINALLY BUILT FOR A THEATRE, AT A COST OF £13,000! AND NOW OCCUPIED AS THE

SUPREME COURT AND LAW OFFICES

By Her Majesty's Government,

INCLUDING THE WELL-FREQUENTED TAVERN, KNOWN AS THE "TEMPLE."

THIS Lottery will enable every man in the province to take a share, as it is intended that the tickets shall be paid for in monthly instalments of ten shillings, to be paid into the Bank of South Australia to the credit of Messrs Smart, Flaxman, Stakemann, and Solomon, as the trustees for the depositors.

The first instalment to be paid in advance, and the remainder to be paid in ten shillings on the first day of every month, until the whole be paid, at the offices of Mr. Solomon, Rundle-street, where one of the trustees will attend at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to receive the instalments.

The tickets will be numbered 1 to 1000, and any person will have the choice of any number unsold at the time of paying the first instalment.

The proprietor (Mr. Solomon) undertakes that the Lottery shall take place on the first day of June, 1847, if only six hundred tickets be sold; and if six hundred be not sold by that time, the amounts paid will be returned without deduction.

Deeds of trust will be prepared and signed by Mr. Solomon and Trustees, covenanting to perform their engagements, and convey the property to the successful party.

Tickets will be issued by Mr. Solomon, to whom early application should be made, as a great many are already taken.

Tickets for the above may be also obtained from the undersigned, who is authorised to issue.

J. M. SOLOMON,
Liverpool Wharf,
8726 Near the Queen's Wharf.

PLENTY OF LABOUR!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE undersigned, having had much experience in hiring Tradesmen, Shepherds, Labourers, Grooms, &c., &c., begs leave to offer his services to those who may be in want of labour, in every part of New South Wales, as, in consequence of the number of men of every description who are idle in Van Diemen's Land, workpeople of every description can readily be obtained at the following rate:—

Tradesmen at 30s. per week.

Shepherds, Ploughmen, Cooks, Grooms, Hut keepers, and persons of that class, from £15 to £20 per annum, which will include the passage of the servant to New South Wales.

No person engaged at this office who cannot produce good and satisfactory testimonials as to character, &c.

Terms.—One pound per servant is charged, which will include a legal form of agreement and all expenses.

All letters (post-paid) will meet with immediate attention at

JOHN MOORE'S
Registry and General Printing Office,
11, Macquarie-street,
Hobart Town.

N.B.—In all cases a remittance of the passage-money, or a reference to some respectable person in Van Diemen's Land, is to be made before the hired persons can be forwarded, together with the commission for hiring, &c. 7996

COOLIE LABOUR.

THE undersigned will proceed to Calcutta in the *Royal Saxon*, to sail positively 1st July, for the purpose of engaging Coolies as Shepherds.

Parties desirous of making arrangements can apply at the Royal Hotel, between ten and one daily.

JOSEPH H. SCRUTTON.

Further particulars in a future advertisement. 9110

ESTABLISHED 1842.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,

NORTH CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

DISENGAGED:

Superintendents	Overseers
Bullock Drivers	Coachmen
Gardeners	Cooks
Dairymen	Grooms
Shepherds	Milkmen
Farm Labourers, married and single	
Mechanics	Stockmen.

MALE and FEMALE House Servants of every description, with characters and discharges from their last places.

☞ Post paid applications, containing a description of the Servant or Mechanic required, and a remittance to defray the requisite expenses, attended to with punctuality and despatch.

9128 J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

RAILROADS.

THE YOUTHS OF AUSTRALIA desirous to qualify as Surveyors and Civil Engineers, preparatory to the formation of Railroads, are informed that Mr. Ralfe, formerly Surveyor to the Government for seventeen years, purposes receiving and instructing a select number of young gentlemen in the above important branches.

Mr. Ralfe will render them efficient in a few months; will receive them on the most reasonable terms; and retain them no longer than absolutely necessary to enable them to pass a board of examination and take employment.

Refer to Mr. Ralfe, Surveyor, Port Macquarie, if by letter, postage to be paid.

9088 JAMES RALFE.

MR. G. L. DAVIDSON, late Writing Master of the Sydney College for a period of seven years and upwards, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Day School at Mr. Williams's Cottage, near Mr. Shaw's public-house, and opposite the Petersham Race Course, where every attention will be paid to the instruction of pupils placed under his tuition.

Terms, moderate.

N.B.—Private families attended. 8962

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

No. 116.

CONTENTS:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Lists of Ships in Harbour; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, England, Port Phillip, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, India, and Tahiti; Vessels Laid on for England; Vessels expected in Sydney; Important News from India; Sow and Pigs Floating Light; Notice to Mariners; Boyd Town; Lighthouse at Cape Howe; Loss of the *Squatter*; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle. Commercial—Colonial Produce; Export Market; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Frauds in the Tallow Trade; New South Wales Wine; the Wool Market; Wheat; Price Current, &c.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Proprietors.

TO BREEDERS OF STOCK, AND SHIPPERS OF CATTLE TO INDIA.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND CO., of the Exchange, Calcutta have the pleasure to announce to breeders of stock and shippers of cattle for India, that they have established, as a branch of their business, a HORSE REPOSITORY, for the public and private sale of horses, which, being conducted on a system entirely new in Calcutta, has met with the greatest success and encouragement.

Their plan combining the advantages of an agency with an auctioneering business, renders it peculiarly adapted to exporters of horses for Calcutta; and its advantages (such as no other establishment in Calcutta can offer) may be thus stated:—

1. Parties consigning horses will have them well cared for.

2. Horses, immediately on their arrival, will be carefully landed by experienced grooms, and taken to the spacious premises of the Repository, where the best attention and care will be taken to bring them into condition fit for offering to public auction.

3. The Horses, if not sold immediately, remain at comparatively little expense, and receive the best veterinary and professional attendance without cost.

4. The Horses remaining continually on show at the Repository, stand a better and earlier chance of sale than under the system hitherto pursued. Remittances in part would be made immediately on the horses being landed and valued, either in treasury drafts or in produce, as directed.

Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co.'s charge for commission on sale is eight per cent.; for standing at livery, thirty shillings per month; for landing in commodious boats, eight shillings each horse.

The respectability of our firm will be attested by the Indian residents in the Australasian colonies, and for detailed particulars regarding the description of horses best adapted for the Bengal Presidency, we refer to Messrs. Smith and Campbell 5274

BATHURST.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINENDRAPERY, MILLINERY, AND STRAW BONNET ESTABLISHMENT, WILLIAM-STREET.

MRS. WHITTON has much pleasure in informing the ladies and the public generally of Bathurst and its vicinity, that she has just received a new and extensive assortment of winter goods, of the finest description of British and foreign drapery, selected *personally* by herself, and of the latest fashion.

Mrs. W., in returning thanks for past favours, wishes to remind her customers generally that she continues to keep goods of the very best manufactures only, and trusts to retain their confidence. Her country friends are informed that her stock of slops and clothing has been considerably improved by her late purchases, and Mrs. W. flatters herself that one visit to her establishment will be sufficient to ensure their patronage and support.

Mrs. W. trusts that her prices, and the superior quality of her stock generally, will bear comparison with any other establishment in the township, and give general satisfaction.

A well-assorted stock of groceries on hand.
June 6. 9092

BALMAIN TIMBER YARD.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Balmain and its vicinity can be supplied with CEDAR, &c., at Sydney prices.

OBSERVE!

At the Wharf, in the rear of the New Church.
June 8. 9097

GOOD FURNITURE AT MODERATE PRICES.

CHARLES N. HUNT,
JAMISON-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY invites the public to inspect the stock of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture at his Warehouse, consisting of every requisite for the mansion or cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed, and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture.

ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Charles N. Hunt has lately finished a most complete assortment of the above furniture, consisting of solid rosewood drawing-room chairs, console tables, loo, card, and sofa tables, music stools, some beautiful statuary marble glass back chiffoniers, couches, and sofas, at the most reasonable prices.

English horse-hair mattresses made to order.

Floor cloths, large size, handsome pattern, first quality, at 8s. 6d. per yard.

The trade supplied with mahogany and rosewood veneer, at cost price. 9061

WHITE AND COLOURED CHINA MATTING.

ON SALE by the undersigned, a superior lot of white and coloured CHINA MATTING, 1s. 9d. per yard, or 1s. 7d. by the piece

China Pens, 1s. per box

Cases containing 100 Envelopes, 1s. 6d. each

Memorandum Books

Ditto, with ass skin leaves

Small Ledgers

Note Paper, &c., &c.

WILLIAM HEBBLEWHITE,
Commission Agent,
No. 577, Lower George-street.
*** Opposite the *Herald* Office. 9024

ROCKING CHAIRS, BRASS CLOCKS, CANE-SEATED CHAIRS, PAINTED CHAIRS, PAINTED TUBS, &c.

EX "ROBERT PULSFORD,"
AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

THE undersigned has on sale, an extensive assortment of useful goods, consisting of—

Rocking chairs, various
Painted chairs, 4s., 4s. 6d., and 5s. each
Children's plain rocking and table chairs, 3s. 6d. to 5s. each
Cane-seated chairs, 7s. and 8s. each
Superior brass clocks
Painted buckets
Painted tubs, in nests of 3, 25s.
Washstands, French polished, 7s. each
Carpet brooms, 18s per dozen
Verandah chairs, 3s. each
Hearth and clothes brooms, 5s. per dozen
Office chairs
Barrel covers, 9s. per dozen
Mahogany loo tables, 50s. each
Dressing tables, 12s. each
Transparencies
Steel pens, in great variety, from 2s. 6d. per gross
Mordaunt's leads for ever-pointed pencils, 1s. per gross
Tea trays, various, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each
Tea trays, in sets of four, 8s. per set
Bread trays and cheese stands
Initial wafers
Ornamental table bells, 2s. 6d. each
Ration tea, 20s. per chest
Handsome mahogany French bedstead
Bamboo walking canes, 6s. per dozen
A fine toned bass viol

PATEY'S
OLD BROWN AND WHITE WINDSOR SOAP.

ALSO,
AMERICAN CHAIRS, IN CASES CONTAINING 1 DOZEN EACH.

WILLIAM HEBBLEWHITE,
Commission Agent,
577, George-street.
*** OPPOSITE THE "HERALD" OFFICE. 9028

BOOKS.

THE undersigned has just had consigned to him an invoice of Books for sale, amongst which may be found some interesting and valuable Works,

CONSISTING OF—

Tillotson's Sermons and Rule of Faith
Bloomfield's View of the World
Fletcher's Works, 7 vols.
Wistar's Anatomy
Watkin's Family Instructor
Entertaining Magazine, Campbell's British India, Hall's Contemplation, Harmer's Observations, Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, Tatler; Goldsmith's Greece and Rome, Dwight's Theology, Dr. Pye Smith on Scripture and Geology, M'Gavin's Protestant, &c., &c.

ALSO,

BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, AND DRAWING PENCILS,

COMPRISING—

Full length Portrait of the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, published at two guineas, only 5s.
THE LADIES' CABINET, in 2 vols., gilt, 6s.—above 60 plates and fashions.
SIX PORTRAITS.—viz.:—Victoria and Prince Albert, Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, and Daniel O'Connell, for 2s. 6d.
PETER PARLEY'S ANNUAL, 5s. each
PETER PARLEY'S WONDERS OF ART, 5s. each
PETER PARLEY'S TALES ABOUT IRELAND, 3s 6d.
JOAN OF ARC, splendidly bound, 2s. 6d.

ALSO,
MIDDLETON'S DRAWING PENCILS, at 1s. 6d. per dozen.
CHINESE PENS, in elegant boxes, 1s. each
Palace " " 1s. "
Italian " " 1s. "
Portable " " 1s. "
SAND WASH-BALLS, 6s. per dozen.

WILLIAM HEBBLEWHITE,
Commission Agent,
577, Lower George-street.
*** Opposite the *Herald* Office.

WANTED,

A GOOD SERAPHINE. 9022

GOLD WATCHES.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of beautifully finished Gold Watches, jewelled in four holes, with patent barrels and elegant gold dials. Price—£9 10s., including gold brequet key and case, with twelve months' warrantry, by

RICHARD LAMB,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
8678 464, George-street.

SALT.

SALT can be had in any quantity, at the Salt Stores, Clarence-street, Sydney, and at Champion's Lodge, on the Parramatta Road, at £2 10s. per ton. 8654

NEWCASTLE COALS.

THE Public can be supplied with Newcastle coals in any quantity, and at the same price as at the other wharfs, direct from the vessel, at the coal wharf, Miller's Point, where orders will be received; or, to

MR. EBSWORTH'S,
Office at the back of Mr. Peek's, George-street. 8902

JUST RECEIVED,

EX "ROYAL SAXON" AND "HENRIETTA"

A COMPLETE assortment of Ironmongery; also a variety of other articles, consisting of—

Chair webbing
Corrosive sublimate
Sal ammoniac
Ruddle
Sail and roping twine
Seine ditto
Europe rope
White lead
Boiled and raw oil
Turpentine
Whiting
Varnish
French polish
Wedgewood's pestles and mortars
Borax
Bluestone
Norway rag stones
Scythe stones
Turkey ditto
English grindstones, all sizes
English glue

And other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

The inhabitants of Sydney, country storekeepers, and settlers, are respectfully invited to inspect the above. The prices are so low, that purchasers cannot fail of being satisfied.

T. WOOLLEY,
8872 George and King streets.

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

Ex *Seymour, Royal Saxon, &c., &c.*

HARDWARE.

ON SALE BY BUCHANAN AND CO.,

Patent rose nails, 1½ inch to 5 inch
Town clout ditto 1½ " 2½ inch
Sand scythe stones
B.Y. sickles, hooks, scythes, hay and chaff knives
Brown shoe thread
Half-bleached, yellow, and closing thread
Thread—herring, rope, salmon, sail, shop, chalk, Hambro. and other twines
Japanned candle boxes and boat graters
Tin dust pans and pepper boxes
PLANES—fillester, smoothing, jack, trying, jointer, rabbit, sash, gothic, grooving, Grecian, &c., &c.
LOCKS—Desk, workbox, chest locks, tumblers, cupboard, till, best rim, and every description of improved patent locks
Curtain rings, barrel cocks, compasses, callipers, nippers, pliers of all sorts, bench vyces
Hand vyces, sail needles, wire and other dish covers
Chamber candlesticks (japanned), spittoons foot baths, &c., &c.
Rules, two to four feet, chamber pails, washhand basin
Ivory rules, bell staples, bell springs
Skewers, corkscrews, gymp pins, tinder-boxes
Hinges, table and backflap
Clasp hot nails, house bells
Rim locks, drawback locks, screw rings
Brass screws, hooks, hooks and eyes, buttons, &c.
Roller blinds furniture, brass rack pulleys
Sash fasteners, table couples
Brass screws, rings and hooks, China and lamp hooks, buttons, sash fasteners, pulleys, &c.
Brass flush-bolts, thread escutcheons, drawer handles, sash rollers, cupboard turns, bell cranks, &c.
Spokeshaves, mortice guages, castors, and bell furniture complete
Sugar nippers, saws, pliers, callipers
Scribes, bellows, hinges
Patent butts, tea kettles, oval pots and covers
Coffee pots, Italian irons and heaters
Oval pots and pans, box irons
Door chains, door handles, buttons
Pots and covers, stew pans and covers, fish kettles
Milk pans, screw pulleys, shutter lifts
Falling axes, mortice axes, &c., &c., &c.
Hoes, cart and plough traces, T hinges
Spades and shovels
Wood screws stair rods
Padlocks, latches, awls, &c.,
Iron wire, bolts, wrenches
Hammers of all sorts, brads, Flemish tacks
Bottling, lock, and other cocks
Chamber candlesticks, dust pans, spice boxes, &c.
And all other articles of hardware suited to the trade.

Wharf, Darling Harbour,
June 8, 9129

JUST RECEIVED, AND ON SALE.

EX *ROYAL SAXON, HENRIETTA,* AND *RIFLEMAN*:—

Smiths' bellows, 28 to 36 inch
Candle moulds
Corrosive sublimate
Blue stone
Ruddle
Stoves and fenders
Pewter pots and measures
Iron and copper bottling wire
Brooms and brushes
Grass door mats
Cutlery
Borax
Sal ammoniac
Twine and chair webbing
Spades and shovels
Hollow-ware
Weights, iron and brass
Weighing machines
Bloc

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

MAY 8.—*Rover's Bride*, cutter, 49 tons, Captain Paddon, from the Isle of Pines the 12th May, and Newcastle the 5th instant.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—*Honduras*, barque, Captain Cayzer, for Tahiti. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Mossman and five children, Mrs. Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Cebert, Mrs. Hardies, Mr. Bagien, Mr. Russell, Mr. Miles, and Mr. Connor.

June 8.—*Experiment*, steamer, 37 tons, Captain King, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and six children, Mr. Beverly Mrs. Beverly and child, and Mr. T. South.

June 8.—*Tamar*, steamer, Captain Allen, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, two children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Swan and child, Mr. and Mrs. Macalister and three children, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. W. S. Jones, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Colin Mackenzie, Mr. H. Mort, Mrs. Mort, Miss Thornley, Messrs. F. and P. Smith, Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Drinkwater, Mr. Grindle, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Crawley.

CLEARANCES.

June 8.—*John Bull*, schooner, Captain Tuohey, for Launceston.

June 8.—*Wave*, schooner, Captain Birkenshaw, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mrs. Birkenshaw and two children, Mrs. Tigh and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Moody, Mr. Kenneth M'Lean, Mr. M. Noonan, and Mr. T. Woolley.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 8.—*Royal William*, 43, Lovett, from Newcastle, with 33 tons coals; *Sarah*, 49, Matthews, from Lake Macquarie, with 50 tons coals; *Traveller*, 7, Davis, from Broken Bay, with 250 bushels shells; *Neptune*, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 40,000 shingles, 3000 feet sawn timber, 4 boxes oranges, 1 box bananas, 20 bushels corn; *Prosperous*, 18, Edwards, from Lake Macquarie, with 20 tons coals; *Samuel and Mary*, 15, Taylor, from the Hawkesbury, with 7000 feet timber, 10,000 shingles, 20 bushels maize, 2 tons salt, &c.; *Newport Packet*, 8, M'Guigan, from Brisbane Water, with 300 bushels shells, 15 bags salt, 2 baskets bananas; *Peacock*, 16, Chapman, from the Hawkesbury, with 650 bushels maize, 100 bushels wheat; *Cornubia*, steamer, 94, Stericker from Morpeth, with 6 bags barley, 43 bags wheat, 20 kegs tobacco, 36 hides, 49 bags maize, 28 trusses hay, 40 bales bark, 4 bags onions.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 8.—*Catherine M'Kellar*, 25, Spithill, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Sarah*, 49, Matthews, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; *Traveller*, 7, Davis, for Broken Bay, in ballast; *Neptune*, 15, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Prosperous*, 18, Edwards, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; *Newport Packet*, 8, M'Guigan, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Maitland*, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; *Cornubia*, steamer, 94, Stericker, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

June 8.—*Isabella Anna*, barque, 226 tons, Captain Rogers, from Tahiti *via* the Navigator Islands. Cargo shipped at Tahiti: 2 casks arrowroot, 4 casks black oil, B. S. Lloyd; 42 casks cocoanut oil, Isaac Simmons. Cargo shipped at the Navigators: 20 casks cocoanut oil, B. S. Lloyd; 1 case, Dr. Ross; 15 bundles whalebone, 3000 cocoanuts, Isaac Simmons; 4 boxes champagne, 1 case cigars, W. B. Evans Original cargo from Sydney: 2 casks cut tobacco, 20 boxes raisins, 6 boxes apricots, 8 casks port wine, 30 kegs paint, Isaac Simmons.

June 8.—*Rover's Bride*, ketch, 49 tons, Captain Paddon, from Anatam, *via* the Isle of Pines: 34 tons sandal-wood, 100 Kowrie staves.

EXPORTS.

June 8.—*John Bull*, schooner, Captain Tuohey, for Launceston: 50 cases gin, 100 boxes soap, 100 boxes candles, 1 ton jule rope, 5 bags ginger, 1 bale mats, 1 bale senna, 6 bags saltpetre, 40 bags rice, Smith and Campbell: 20 tons coals, Hunter River Steam Navigation Company; 1 box books, G. Thorne; 212 bags sugar, Thacker and Co.

The *Rover's Bride* arrived yesterday morning from Anatam and the Isle of Pines, having had to touch at Newcastle on the passage to obtain water and provisions. When the *Rover's Bride* left Sydney she was cutter-rigged; but having drifted ashore from her anchors at Anatam during a gale of wind, they were compelled to cut away her mast; her bulwarks, false keel, and rudder post were also carried away, besides other considerable damage. Not being able to obtain a spar there, she is now rigged as a ketch, having the main boom for a mizen mast. The barque *Elizabeth*, Jones, was off Anatam about six weeks since, with 120 tons of sandal-wood on board; she was short of provisions, and was then on her return to Sydney. The brig *Eleanor*, hence 15th February last, was at Anatam on the 4th April, with 80 barrels sperm on board. The barque *Avon* was at Tanna on the 4th April, with 150 tons sandal-wood on board.

The arrangements for the passage to England of Sir George and Lady Gipps by the *Palestine* have been completed. She will sail early in July.

The *Tenasserim* was to leave Calcutta for Sydney, *via* the Mauritius, in February.

The steamer *Shamrock* is expected to arrive from Port Phillip about Sunday next: on her arrival she will go on the Patent Slip and have her bottom cleaned and be repainted, and sail again on the 1st July. The *Thistle* will make two trips from Melbourne to Launceston before her return to Sydney.

SHIPWRECK IN BASS'S STRAITS.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—I am induced, by the account recently published in your columns of the total wreck of the emigrant ship *Cataraqui* on the western side of King's Island, to make a few observations on the causes of so terrible a catastrophe.

It appears that for four days no opportunity had occurred of ascertaining the ship's position by observation, and that the dead reckoning which was kept entirely misled the master. I can hardly suppose, therefore, that the ship could have been provided with the Beagle's Chart of Bass's Straits, for had this been the case, the soundings would have told that they were approaching the land. A depth of sixty fathoms rocky bottom would have shown that the *Cataraqui* was near the western side of King's Island, whilst with the same depth of fine gray sand she would have been in the fair way between the island and Cape Otway.

I am sorry to say, however, that the use of the lead is generally overlooked in merchant ships; and that as to charts, they are seldom, if ever, well provided with them. These are among the causes of such deplorable accidents as the wreck of the *Cataraqui*, which may in a great measure be prevented by the insurance offices directing their attention to the above circumstances. They should make enquiries as to whether the lead is used, and above all they should take care that ships are properly provided with charts.

It is well known that the hydrographer to the Admiralty has purposely reduced the price of charts; and yet, such is the niggardliness of owners of vessels, that they will neither provide themselves nor pay masters sufficient to enable them to do so. But I trust, now that attention has been directed to the subject by this melancholy occurrence, that you will exert your powerful influence, and bring the force of public opinion to bear on the question; and that not only will emigrants refuse to take a passage in ships unprovided with proper charts, but that those who, in order to save a few paltry shillings risk the lives of hundreds of their fellow-creatures, will be visited with well merited reprobation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. STOKES, Commander, R.N.,
Late of H. M. S. *Beagle*.

P. S. It is my opinion that care should be taken that all ships, particularly those with emigrants, before they obtain their clearance, should be ascertained to be properly found with charts, leads and lines.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even.
9	TUESDAY	7 6	4 54	8 6	8 30

Moon: Full, 40 min. past 1, A.M., June 10.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JUNE 9,

WILL be presented, (for the last time this season,) Shakespere's admired play of the TEMPEST; or, THE ENCHANTED ISLAND. Prospero, Mr. Nesbitt; Hipolito, Mr. Arabin; Ferdinand, Mr. Griffiths; Caliban, Mr. Spencer; Stephano, Mr. Hambletan; Trinculo, Mr. Simes; Miranda, Mrs. Stirling; Dorinda, Mrs. Ximenes; Ariel, Mrs. Wallace. A song, by Mr. F. Howson. A dance, by Madame Torning. A song, by Mr. J. Howson. A favourite comic dance, by Mr. Torning. Song, "the Unfortunate Man," (by desire,) by Mr. Hambleton. A Pas de Deux, by the Misses. F. and E. Griffiths To conclude with (for the second time,) the laughable Farce, called YOUNG ENGLAND! Major Matinet, Mr. Fenton; Captain Dashalong, Mr. Spencer; Mr. Pooley, Mr. Simes; Pounce, Mr F. Howson; Mrs. Smiler, Madame Torning; Mrs. Dashalong, Mrs. Wallace; Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Ximenes

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts not *later* than the 20th instant.

Herald Office, 8th June, 1846.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1846

Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.'

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY TO GOULBURN.

THE introduction of great national improvements, even when recommended by the clearest evidence of their advantages and of their practicability, is usually resisted or discouraged by two classes of persons—the timid and the interested.

The former shake their heads, and say, *It will never do.* Averse to all innovations, even when the object is to remove acknowledged evils, they would 'rather bear the ills they have, than fly to others that they know not of.' They are slow of heart to believe that the state of things to which they and their fathers before them have grown accustomed, can admit of any genuine improvement; and are much disposed to maintain that 'there is nothing new under the sun.' People of this class are of course not wanting in New South Wales. They have shown their faces on several occasions. But for them, steam navigation, by which the colony has been so wonderfully advanced during the last fifteen years, would have been introduced into our port several years sooner than it was. From them the attempt to introduce gas-lights into our metropolis encountered so much discouragement, that, but for the resolute perseverance of a few bolder spirits, it would have proved a miserable failure. And they are now showing their faces once more, roused by a movement compared with which the boldest stroke of enterprise hitherto witnessed in Australia sinks into insignificance. The Railway Movement confounds and staggers them outright. It portends so vast, so sweeping a change in all the existing usages of the colony—a change so immeasurably beyond all they have ever dreamt of as possible—that some of them shrink from it with a kind of superstitious awe, whilst others, wrapt in incredulity, laugh it to scorn. We shall scarcely be believed when we say, that some of these slow and easy souls have actually expressed a belief that, in this country, after all, railroads could not compete with the good old fashion of *bullock drays!*

The other class of opponents are still more decided and energetic. It is not their prejudices, but their *interests*, that are shocked. Improvements by which whole communities are benefited, are seldom unattended with injury to individuals. Such injuries have always flocked in the train of railways. Canals—turnpike trusts—stage coaches—wayside taverns and hotels—have suffered deeply, and in some instances, as a property, have been rendered wholly valueless. Similar injuries may be expected from railways in this country. Public houses on the old roads—allotments and estates which owe their value to their contiguity to roads—and those precious acres which rejoice in the name of "river frontages," have all more or less to fear from railway innovations. No wonder, then, that the owners of such properties should regard the Railway Movement with scowls of mistrust or aversion. No wonder they should do all they can to throw discredit upon it, and to put it down.

The Provisional Committee who recently published a Report on the proposed railway between Sydney and Goulburn, have of course had to encounter these adverse elements; and the only matter of surprise is, that the open opposition they have met with has been so inconsiderable. Their Report has now been before the public some five or six weeks; and yet we are not aware that more than one serious attempt has been made to invalidate its statements. Indeed, we may venture to assert, that the prevailing opinion of competent judges is, that, both in its estimate of cost and in its estimate of traffic, the Report is characterised by fairness and moderation; and we may add, that the Committee themselves, from all the information they have acquired since their Report was drawn up, are more and more confirmed in their belief of its substantial accuracy.

The attempt to which we allude occurred in some recent numbers of that generally well conducted provincial journal, the *Maitland Mercury*, in which the report has been reviewed at considerable length. We propose to examine this review; and as we are sure the Committee as well as ourselves can have no wish but to arrive at the truth, we shall endeavour to do so in the spirit of candour and impartiality.

The first point to which the reviewer addresses himself, is, the *cost of construction*. "We believe," he observes, "we are quite safe in saying, that *in no one instance* in Great Britain has a railway been completed at the estimated cost." We will give him an instance. The Northampton and Peterborough Branch Railway, which was opened to the public twelve months ago, and which is about forty-eight miles in length, was estimated to cost £500,000. Many persons pronounced this estimate very inadequate; and yet the actual expenditure upon it was only £429,400, or £70,600 *below* the estimate. In other words, the line was *estimated* to cost £10,400 per mile; and it *actually* cost less than £9,000. The truth is, that the earlier railways had, in a great measure, to grope their way in the dark, and hence their estimates were unavoidably erroneous; but every year's experience has supplied new guides to correct calculation, and new checks against error. Hence railway estimates are assuming a new aspect, approximating nearer and nearer to absolute certainty.

In assuming that £6000 would be about the cost of the railway to Goulburn, the Committee refer to the cost in the United States of America, averaging £1,800 per mile. But the reviewer is of opinion that as the colonial railway would be constructed by Britons, and not by Americans, "it would *therefore* be more likely to resemble the English railways in its general construction than those of any other country." We do not perceive the consequence. In our infancy as a colony, the simplicity of the American railways would be much more suitable to our means and our wants than the gorgeous fabrics of wealthy and over-peopled England. Many, if not most, of the engineers employed on the American lines were British subjects; and yet they have adapted their works to the peculiarities of America, as they would likewise do to those of New South Wales.

With regard to *bridges*, the reviewer questions whether there would not be as many required on the Goulburn line as on a line of the same extent in England. This betrays a singular forgetfulness of the obstacles which meet English railways at almost every step. Every square mile of England is intersected with canals, rivers, lakes, ponds, roads, rails, hedges, walls, parks, plantations, shrubberies, warrens, preserves, lawns, gardens, meadows, corn-fields, paddocks; and railway companies have not only to make their own way above, beneath, or through these impediments, but to provide good and sufficient modes of ingress and regress for the owners of such properties. To compare a richly cultivated, closely packed, highly civilised country like England, with the wild bush country of New South Wales, on this question, would be absurd in the extreme.

The reviewer allows a saving in the cost of the colonial line, as compared with England, for land, timber, and law, of £4000 per mile; and taking the average cost of the English railways for which bills were obtained during the last Session of Parliament, at £16,000 per mile, he thus brings the cost down to £12,000 per mile—"just double," he remarks, the "estimate of the Committee."

We are content, at the present stage of our discussion, to take the reviewer's estimate as coming pretty near to the truth. Very well—the English lines are *double*; the Goulburn line would be *single*. The difference between the cost of a single as compared with that of a double line, is as 2 to 3; so that even the reviewer's own estimate brings the cost down to £8000 per mile, or only £2000 more than the Committee's. And when the difficulty and expense of surmounting the aforesaid network of obstacles in England are allowed for, £2000 per mile is but a moderate consideration for the colonial line's exemption from such obstacles. And thus it comes to pass, that the Reviewer and the Committee, after all the seeming differences paraded by the former, settle down to the same opinion—namely, that for the cost of a Railway from Sydney to Goulburn, £6000 per mile is a fair and reasonable estimate.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

IN our various readings, and peculiarly close intercourse with the public, the consideration of Lunatic Asylums has more than once been brought prominently under our notice, and although we have hitherto abstained from making them a subject of comment, our reserve has been occasioned not by any conviction of their want of importance, but because we rather chose to wait for a seasonable opportunity, than sport with popular feeling by forcing so grave and important a matter upon public attention before the circumstances and policy of the times were ripe for its calm consideration, and people prepared for making those careful and cool enquiries which are best calculated to ensure ultimate justice to the wretched lunatic. The British Parliament has been legislating for the benefit of this miserable class of our fellow-beings ever since 1807, but with a success by no means adequate to the necessities of the case, as may be seen by the letters of ΙΑΤΡΟΣ, and in more ample details in the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, 1844. Indeed hardly any amelioration has been effected through public enactments in hospitals for the insane from the time alluded to until a very recent date, when Lord ASHLEY had the good fortune and humanity to get the present Act passed, which, it is to be hoped, will be the means of placing the lunatic on that footing which the peculiar and awful nature of his case is entitled to, as the most helpless of all the members of the great human family.

In the numberless and varied forms of human afflictions to which the imperfect condition of our physical nature has rendered us liable, and which every hour of our lives is developing and bringing into activity and virulence in our bodies, not one of them obtrudes itself with such fearful significance upon our sympathies and our self-love as the ruin of the intellectual faculties. This is the heaviest, and the most humiliating of all the visitations that can afflict humanity; nor is it by any means an uncommon one: for it is of daily and hourly occurrence. No loss, however great, no calamity however ruinous, no deprivation however desolating to the heart, can be compared to this blighting and appalling stroke. It is an awful reflection that the divine endowment which entitles man "to look upon a BEING of infinite perfection as his father, and the highest order of spirits as his brethren;" and which constitutes him the only link between corruption and immortality, which beams on his footsteps and lightens his pilgrimage like the star of Bethlehem, and points out through the doubts and uncertainties that hover around the grave, the truth, the certain hope, of an eternal home beyond the valley and shadow of death;—it is an awful reflection that this ray of divinity may in one moment be extinguished for ever, or remain an *ignis fatuus*, and a mockery.—It is a fearful reflection, that he who to day is so "noble in reason, *so* infinite in faculties—in form and moving *so* express and admirable—in action *so* like an angel, in apprehension *so* like a God," may be degraded to-morrow to the level of dull and insensate brutishness. And do you look for the majestic form, the eye beaming with love and intelligence and hope, the deportment marked with grace and dignity, the bosom glowing with thoughts and conceptions, and inventions, and infinite comprehension? Where is this godlike image of yesterday? Search the charnel-house of the mind, search the last refuge of the wreck of all that constitutes the essence, the dignity, and the happiness of man, and there you will find him, but oh, how fallen!—a crouching, raging, fawning, frantic, silent, soulless, animated trunk—a maniac, a brute in all but the form; and that remains a sad and terrible memento to the gay, the aspiring, the proud, the thoughtless, the licentious, the worldly, and him who forgets that his tenure of this the most precious attribute of his nature is held by a slender nerve—a postman's knock, which suddenly knells to his heart the dread of a reverse of fortune, a disappointment in love, in ambition, in hope. So that he who now contemplates and weeps over the ruin of his friend may in a hour, a short hour, be pitied and wept over by another.

What a deep and solemn lesson do the motley sounds which issue from a receptacle of the insane convey to the heart that is open to receive useful impressions; and with what sentiments should they fill the bosoms of all who are in the enjoyment of a sound mind in a healthy body. With what promptitude and good will should we bestir ourselves in the cause of our suffering brethren, when we know that energetic and timely assistance would cure thousands who are allowed to lapse into hopeless idiocy.

We have been led into this train of moralising on the painful subject of those letters on Lunatic Asylums, now in the course of publication, under the signature of ΙΑΤΡΟΣ. We can say with truth, whatever be their effect, that they are written from motives of the purest philanthropy. The subject presses itself upon us, and upon every human being, with no ordinary importunity, as one of the most painfully important that can come under our notice. We strongly recommend the public, and especially the Members of Council, to read these letters, for we are convinced from their tenor they will suggest many momentous questions. It is a singular trait of our nature that we never think of Lunatic Asylums until the subject is forced upon us, and when we visit them, we blush to confess the weakness of humanity; we visit them not for instruction or to afford relief, but to be solemnly amused! Let us hope in the present instance it will be otherwise; and when the public mind is turned to the consideration of the state of the inmates, and the establishment itself at Tarban Creek, it will be—not for idle amusement, but for the nobler and more Christian purpose of relieving the wants, and ameliorating the condition of the unhappy inmates. We strongly recommend the members of Council to make themselves also conversant with the details of human suffering, harrowing to the feelings as they are, which were brought to light by the Commissioners in Lunacy; and also the glowing speeches of Lord ASHLEY and Mr. WAKLEY on this subject in the House of Commons in 1844 and 1845. See Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, July 23rd, 1844, and June 6th, 1845. From all we have heard, there cannot be a doubt that considerable reform is required in the management and in the general policy of the Asylum at Tarban Creek. We impute fault to no one; but it is well known, to speak of nothing else, that the conveniences most conducive to the recovery, health, and comfort, are of most niggard description. There is hardly room for exercise out of doors, and the *cells* are scarcely large enough for pigsties; notwithstanding there are acres of waste ground belonging to the institution. This should be seen to in a country where land is so abundant.

MAURITIUS.

WE have only received two papers by the late arrivals.

The *Mauricien* of the 10th April has an article, of which the following is a translation, *currente calamo*:—

Two consecutive years have now passed away, during which Heaven has seemed to bless the efforts of our agriculturists. Storms have respected our plantations, rains have fallen auspiciously, and lastly the produce of our soil has realized in the markets of the metropolis of England a more advantageous position than could have been expected. But we must not, because such blessings have been accorded to us, forget that their continuance, their return, is equally uncertain. The seasons may be as unpropitious as they have been favourable; there may again be such droughts, similar to those under which we have heretofore suffered, and there may again be a fall in the price of our sugars.

Speaking of the evils under which the colony was still labouring, and with which it was threatened to a greater extent, the same paper attributes much to the improvidence of the colonists—especially the merchants and others engaged in employing labour in town—the improvidence of any parties consenting to so short a term of service as that for which coolies were engaged,—and the blame attributable to agents and others, who, while Coolies were at first engaged at five rupees per month only, soon offered them as much as ten rupees.

THE INDIAN NEWS.

IN order to insert the interesting accounts of the gallant conduct of the British troops on the banks of the Sutledge, we present our readers with a supplement, containing all the information on the subject that has reached Sydney.

THE Supplement to this morning's *Herald* contains the accounts of the battles of Aliwall and Alwarree—a report of a dinner given to Mr. BRADLEY, M.C., at Goulburn—and an interesting paper on the meteorology of the month of May.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

LIGHT-HOUSES IN BASS'S STRAITS.

No. 1.

Letter from the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21st November, 1845.

Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency Sir George Gipps, to transmit to you the following documents, and to request that you will lay the same before his Excellency Sir Eardley Wilmot.

1.—Address from the Legislative Council to the Governor, on 24th October last.
2.—The Report of the Select Committee, which accompanied the Address.
3.—His Excellency's answer to the Address.

I am at the same time instructed to inform you, that the sum of £9000 has been appropriated by the Legislature of this colony for the erection of Light-houses in the localities mentioned in the Report of the Committee His Excellency Sir Eardley Wilmot will perceive that the sites of two of the proposed Light-houses, viz., King's Island and Kent's Group, are within the Government of Van Diemen's Land, and that consequently it becomes the duty of Sir George Gipps to invite his Excellency to say how far the Government of Van Diemen's Land will co-operate with that of this colony, in the erection of the Light-houses, and in the future support of them; and in order that a right understanding may be established between the two Governments, the following queries seem to present themselves.

1. Will the Government of Van Diemen's Land undertake the erection of both or either of the Light-houses, which it is proposed to place within the limits of the Government of Van Diemen's Land.
2. If the Government of Van Diemen's Land decline to undertake the whole expenses of their erection, will it consent to bear a portion, and if so, what portion of the expense.
3. If the Government of New South Wales undertake to defray the whole expenses of their erection, will the Government of Van Diemen's Land allow the persons employed by that of New South Wales, to superintend the work, and what facilities will the Government of Van Diemen's Land afford to the persons so employed, especially in respect to the labour of convicts?
4. Will the Government of Van Diemen's Land make provision for the future support of the Light-houses on King's Island and Kent's Group, or in what manner and to what extent, will it contribute to the support of them.

It is to be understood that the Government of New South Wales undertakes to bear the whole expense of erecting and maintaining the Light-houses, which it is proposed to place on Cape Otway and Cape Howe.

I have the honour, &c.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
Van Diemen's Land.

No. 2.

From the Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Van Diemen's Land,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
16th January, 1846.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st November last, on the subject of the establishment of Light-houses in Bass's Straits, and requesting to be informed how far this Government would co-operate with that of New South Wales in the erection of the Light-houses, and in the future support of them.

On the receipt of your letter and the papers which accompanied it, His Excellency called on the Port Officer to furnish a report on the subject (copy sent herewith); it was then considered in the Executive Council, and I am now instructed to submit the following propositions for the consideration of His Excellency Sir George Gipps.

The Government of Van Diemen's Land are willing to undertake the erection of a Light-House on Kent's Group, at the spot indicated in the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council; as, however, the mercantile interests of this colony are not so much involved in the establishment of this light as those of New South Wales, His Excellency thinks it but equitable that the lantern and machinery should be supplied by the New South Wales Government.

Sir Eardley Wilmot further proposes that Van Diemen's Land should undertake the support of this light when established, on condition that no extra charge shall be made by the Sydney Government upon vessels carrying on the coasting trade, between the two colonies, no such extra charge on such trade being contemplated by this Government.

His Excellency the Governor will observe, that the Port Officer recommends, that the Light House on Kent's Group should be furnished with a revolving light, our own most northern one in Bank's Straits being a fixed light.

The objections raised by Captain Moriarty, to the placing a light on the northern extremity of King's Island appear to the Lieutenant Governor to be so well grounded that he must decline entering on the consideration of the question until he shall have been informed that these objections have been overruled by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

With reference to the suggestion of the Legislative Council, contained in their Address to Sir George Gipps, of the 24th October last, that arrangements should be made with this Government for obtaining a supply of convict labour for carrying on the work, Sir Eardley Wilmot begs me to communicate the expression of his regret, that, under the existing regulations, relative to the management and control of the convicts, he does not see how he can meet the wishes of the Council.

His Excellency presumes, from the Message of Sir George Gipps to the Legislative Council (under date the 4th November, 1845), that it is not intended to commence the work until Lord Stanley's directions shall have been received on the subject, but, in the event of the New South Wales Government wishing to avoid all delay, I am to inform you, that Sir Eardley Wilmot will take upon himself the responsibility of ordering the immediate commencement of the column on Kent's Group, having no doubt from the evidence which has been before him, that the Lords of the Admiralty will approve of the locality.

I have the honour, &c.,
J. E. BICHENO.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

(Enclosure referred to in the foregoing Letter.)

Port Office, 26th December, 1845.

Sir,—I have perused with attention, and carefully considered the various documents which have been referred for my report and advice.

It is gratifying to find that at length some decisive steps are about to be taken to for the lighting of Bass' Straits, the necessity for which had been unhappily too long obvious, and to which I had directed the attention of this Government in my letter of 9th June, 1840.

The establishment of a very beautiful revolving light with a bright flash upon Swan Island, and the near completion of another fixed one upon Goose Island, attest the earnest consideration which has been given to the subject by this Government.

When my attention was first directed to the question of lighting Bass's Straits, I was not aware that Kent's Group lay within the limits of this Government, or at that time I should have entered more at large into the necessity for fixing a light there. This point, however, seeming to be settled, having been recommended by the reports of three different Select Committees of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and supported by a great preponderance of the evidence taken before it, I cannot but feel infinitely strengthened now in the opinion of recommending to his Excellency the placing of a revolving light upon Kent's Group, our own most northern one being a fixed light.

With respect to fixing a light upon the northern end of King's Island, I regret that I cannot agree in opinion with the Committee as to its desirableness; as at present informed, I conceive it would be injurious.

Regarding the natural aspect of the western entrance of Bass's Straits, as laid down in the chart, it must be obvious to any seaman, that a vessel about to enter it, would, as the most desirable point, so shape her course as to enter at any rate to the northward of the centre, say at about one-third of the whole distance from the northern shore.

Of the two most disastrous wrecks which have occurred, *Nevs* and *Cataraqui*, the former shaped here for the centre; of the latter I know nothing certain, but if what I have heard is correct, that they fancied the high land to the northward of them to be Cape Otway, both vessels were acting upon the principle which I have supposed; the particulars of the *Nevs's* wreck were most fully enquired into and ascertained, from which it appeared most clear that she must have drifted at least thirty miles to the southward the fourteen last hours previous to striking. If what I have heard of the *Cataraqui* be correct, and there can be no doubt the master could not have supposed it to be any other land, so running she must have suffered equally, if not more, from a southern current. Also, Mr. Deloitte and Mr. Kirsopp, in their evidence speak of a southerly current as well.

It is upon the assumed existence of this southerly current, and its action upon vessels, that I found my objections to placing a light upon King's Island, and that I prefer Cape Otway as a more advantageous position; setting aside entirely the advantage which must result to the general trade of Port Philip, the trade to all the Australian colonies from India, China, and Manila, by having the light fixed on Cape Otway, for the security of shipping. I conceive it to be of paramount importance with a southerly drift to have the proposed light as far to the northward as possible, the more particularly when the effects of that drift is to take a vessel from a safe to a dangerous coast.

It is further of importance that the light should be as far to the westward as may be, for if ships will run when they ought to be lying to, their getting as far as the meridian of Cape Otway without seeing the light or land, should awaken the suspicion that the vessel has been acted on by the southerly current, or some other local influence, and might, or at any rate ought, then to induce them to heave to, thus giving a ship the chance of fifteen or twenty miles adrift, and if they hove to at the distance which, according to the state of the atmosphere, it might be allowed a light could be seen, perhaps thirty miles, thus allowing drift for a long night, and affording additional security.

Losing all these advantages by placing the light on King's Island, you furthermore incur the certain risk so well described by Captain Stokes, that a vessel under the circumstances described "would be brought on the western side of that island, a lee, low, rocky coast, with outlying rocks, and in all probability would be wrecked."

For these reasons I would counsel His Excellency, with the greatest respect, not to place any light upon any part of King's Island, until the question had been submitted for the opinion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The lighthouse upon Kent's Group I would strongly recommend to be commenced immediately.

There is little doubt but that our interest in a light upon Kent's Group is very subordinate to that of the New South Wales Government, being confined to the Launceston trade with Sydney, and the Hobart and Launceston trades with Port Albert. Seeing, however, that we shall derive partial benefit from lights upon Cape Howe and Cape Otway, I should consider it a very equitable arrangement for this Government to build the Light-house, and the Government of New South Wales to supply the lantern and machinery for a revolving light of the first order.

I propose this arrangement because we can the more easily procure the labour here; and Mr. Watson, the engineer, who has now superintended the erection of four Light-houses in this colony, will be at liberty about the 1st of February, when the Goose Island light will, I hope, be completed, when he could be immediately transferred with a sufficient party to Kent's Group.

As distinct replies then to the questions put by the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, I would say that the erection of a Light-house upon Kent's Group, at the spot indicated in the Report of the Select Committee, should be commenced immediately on the acceptance by the New South Wales Government of the proposed terms being notified to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and declining to put one on King's Island, until the decision of the Admiralty was made known thereon.

2. I would undertake the whole expense of the erection.
3. This Government undertaking the building, no anwer is necessary to this query.
4. This Government wold take upon itself the charge of the light upon Kent's Group when established. The trade between Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales being exempted from any further charge by the New South Wales Government for passing it, no additional charge being contemplated by this Government.

I would add that masons and carpenters can be hired here at £50 per annum, with the rations allowed to the Marine Department of this colony, and labourers at about £20; and I shall not feel extremely happy if I can be at all useful with respect to hiring them.

I would suggest, however, that if the hiring men by the New South Wales Government be considered advisable, it were better some officer from the New South Wales Government should be a party to the contract.

I have, &c.
WM. MORIARTY, Port Officer.

J. E. Bicheno, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

No. 3.

From the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th February, 1846.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, stating in how far the Government of Van Diemen's Land will co-operate with the Government of New South Wales in the erection and future support of Light-houses in Bass's Straits, and to inform you that His Excellency, on the part of this Government, accedes to the terms proposed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

These terms, as Sir George Gipps understands them, are that the Government at Van Diemen's Land will erect the proposed Light-house on Kent's Group, and maintain it when erected, on condition that the lantern and machinery be supplied by the Government of New South Wales, and that no extra Light-house dues be charged by this Government on coasting traders belonging to Van Diemen's Land.

His Excellency directs me to inform you further, that application has been made to England for lanterns and machinery for two revolving lights; and that one of these lanterns, with its machinery will be placed at the disposal of the Van Diemen's Land Government for the Light-house on Kent's Group, as soon as it may arrive from England. The lanterns and machinery are both to be for lighthouses of the first class, and money has been transmitted to England, to enable the agent of this colony to pay for the same.

Under these circumstances, and agreeably to the last paragraph of your letter, Sir George Gipps begs to invite Sir Eardley Wilmot to commence without delay the erection of the tower on Kent's Group.

I have the honor, &c.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
Van Diemen's Land.

No. 4.

From the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, to His Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip.

(No. 46-83.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 27th February, 1846.

Sir,—Referring to the subject of the Light-houses proposed to be erected in Bass's Straits, I do myself the honour to transmit for your Honor's information, copies of the correspondence which has taken place with the Government of Van Diemen's Land, in respect to these buildings.

Your Honor will perceive, on reference to my letter of the 17th instant, addressed to the Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land, that a Light-house on Kent's Group is to be erected and maintained by the Government of that colony, on condition that the lantern and machinery be supplied by the Government of New South Wales; and I do myself the honour to add, that money has been remitted to England to enable the Colonial Agent General to provide lanterns and machinery for two first class Light-houses; and that one of the lanterns, with the necessary machinery, when received, will be appropriated to the Light-house on Kent's Group, and forwarded for that purpose to the Government of Van Diemen's Land.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

His Honor the Superintendent of
Port Phillip, &c.

No. 5.

From His Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

(No. 46-272.)

Superintendent's Office,
Melbourne, 5th March, 1846.

Sir,—I beg leave to return you my thanks for your communication of the 27th February, No. 46-83, transmitting for my information a copy of a correspondence which had taken place between you and the Government of Van Diemen's Land, in respect to Light-houses proposed to be erected in Bass's Straits.

I consider it my duty to mention, that in consequence of a private correspondence which has passed between us on this point, I last month addressed an official communication to Mr. Crown Commissioner Tyers, requesting to wish that he would, if possible, lend his assistance in making the necessary examination of Cape Howe, and its vicinity, with a view to determine upon the most suitable locality for the erection of a Light-house; and that from a communication which I received from that officer yesterday, I am led to hope that he will be able to effect it before the close of the summer. And with regard to Cape Otway, I fear that no very great interval will elapse before I am in a position to furnish the information that may be required regarding that locality, before any measures can be taken for the erection of the Light-house.

I presume that His Excellency will sanction any moderate expense that may be incurred in effecting this object.

I have the honour, &c.,
C. J. LA TROBE.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c.,
Sydney.

No. 6.

A letter from Mr. Elyard, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, signified His Excellency's sanction to Mr. La Trobe's proposal.

No. 7.

From His Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

(No. 46-326.)

Superintendent's Office,
Melbourne, 14th April, 1846.

Sir,—In order that no time may be unnecessarily lost in making preparations for the erection of a Light-house on Cape Otway, I take advantage of the first mail after my return to town from a visit of that part of the South Coast, to state to you, for His Excellency's satisfaction, that the Cape presents a bold promontory of about three miles extent, with a general elevation of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, as I should consider, above the ocean.

The land on the back is, comparatively speaking, open and covered with grass and she-oak. Good building stone, lime, and water, are abundant and accessible. A road about a musket shot from the brink of the precipitous face of the southern point of the promontory, furnishes, as it appears to me, an admirable site for the projected Light-house; it commands an unimpeded view of the whole of the deep bight to the westward, extending between Cape Otway and Moonlight Head, and of the entire line of coast extending to the north-east towards the Port Phillip Heads. The height of the foundation of the building would be about one hundred and fifty feet above the sea, so that a column of moderate elevation would be all that would be required. As this is principally to the end, that no time may be lost in preparing the plan, &c., for the erection of such a structure, that I hasten to give the necessary information.

It remains, however, for me to observe, that the coast line from the westward, by which I reached the Cape on foot,

exploited portion of the coast to the eastward of the Cape in question.

I beg leave to enclose copy of a communication which I addressed on this subject to the surveyor in charge, broadly stating the character and object of the work, which I desired Mr. Smythe to undertake, and the terms on which I proposed it should be performed; I have been particularly desirous of ascertaining whether there may not be means of access to the Cape from the seaward, and His Excellency will perceive that the attention of Mr. Smythe has been specially directed to that point.

In fact, although of course I do not feel justified in dictating to him the precise manner in which he should carry forward the survey, I find that becoming convinced from the report of every one who could form a judgment of the coast line which he is about to run, that it would be next to impossible to get through the ranges abutting on the shore with pack bullocks, he has provided himself with a whale boat, and may thus furnish information on the above point that may be fully relied upon.

I was not aware of Mr. Smythe's arrival in the district prior to my return from Cape Otway, and then the lateness of the season prevented my seeking His Excellency's sanction to this arrangement before it was formally entered into.

His Excellency will perceive that I have only authorised Mr. Smythe to continue his survey as far as the first river on the other side of the Cape, six or eight miles to the westward; but as I am aware that the outfit which he has found it necessary to purchase is an expensive one, and I am quite sure that the gentleman now employed is far better calculated for the duty of running the remaining unexplored portion of the coast line to Port Fairy, than Mr. Assistant Surveyor Pickering, who His Excellency will recollect was duly authorised by your letter of the 11th September, 1844, (No. 44-463), to undertake that work, I would request that Mr. Smythe may receive permission to survey the coast line to the westward as far as the port just named.

I have the honour, &c,
C. J. LA TROBE.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c.

(Enclosure referred to in the foregoing Letter.)

(No. 46-465.) Superintendent's Office,
Melbourne, April 25, 1846.

Sir,—Circumstances with which you are, I believe, acquainted, lead me to direct that Mr. George Smythe, formerly Contract Surveyor in this district, should be engaged to undertake the survey of the unexplored portion of the southern coast lying between the mouth of the Barwon and Cape Otway. He should start at the point where your recent survey of the county of Grant first struck the coast line, and he will run the line down to Cape Otway, marking the general course of the streams entering the Straits, and the general direction of the ranges abutting upon it.

He should be particularly directed to examine as far as he may be able, and report upon the character of any available boat or other harbour, which may exist on the coast, particularly should such be discoverable within a moderate distance of the Cape; and he will indicate the character of the intervening line of communication, if any, with that point.

Of Cape Otway itself, I consider it will be desirable that a detailed survey should be made, and the fullest information afforded, as to the height, position, and character of the extreme southern point, and of the hillock above it, which I recently marked, as affording a suitable site for the projected Lighthouse, bearings being taken of the various points, whether remote or near, that may be commanded from it.

He will also indicate the exact position of the low reef which shows itself about a mile from the extreme point, and will mark its appearance at different times of the tide.

To the west of the Cape, I would propose that he runs the coast line to the first river (the Nire.)

Having thus broadly laid down the character and extent of the service which it is considered proper to commit to him, I have to request that you will add such detailed instructions as may appear to you usual or necessary to ensure the work being performed in a manner creditable to the service.

In reporting the step I have taken for His Excellency's information and approval, I shall inform him that it has been arranged that Mr. Smythe shall be paid at the same rate as that formerly agreed upon between him and the Government, when surveying under contract, viz.:—Thirty shillings per mile, the terms of the present contract being, in all respects, the same, with this exception, that Mr. Smythe pays all the expenses of every description, the hire of men, of course, included.

I have, &c.,
C. J. LA TROBE.

Robert Hoddle, Esq.,
Surveyor in charge, Melbourne.

No. 10.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary Office, signified the approbation of His Excellency of the appointment of Mr. Smythe.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—NISI PRIUS SITTINGS.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE and a Jury of four.

GROSE v. HARRIS.

This was an action of trespass, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for a forcible entry into his dwelling-house and premises, on the Ultimo estate, known as Grose's Mills, and the injury to his property, &c., by which this trespass was accompanied. The defendant had pleaded the general issue, and in addition had alleged that the premises in question were his own freehold property, and that he had done no more than was necessary to procure possession.

Messrs. WINDEYER and DARVALL appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. FOSTER and BROADHURST for the defendant.

It appeared that on the 29th of January last, the defendant, accompanied by Mr. Brown, the Sheriff's officer, and several men, had come to the plaintiff's premises, and had taken formal possession, by which means Mr. Grose had been put to considerable loss, owing to the stoppage of his business, in various ways. A good deal of evidence was gone into for the purpose of showing the extent of the damage; and it appeared that the plaintiff, in order to secure himself from loss, had afterwards come to an agreement with the defendant, by which he had agreed to become the tenant of the latter. This seizure of possession had been made in pursuance of a judgment in ejectment, which had subsequently been set aside by the Court, for irregularity, and it appeared that in the action which led to this judgment, the present defendant was the plaintiff, having made a claim to the property, as the representative of the late Dr. Harris, being the nephew of the latter. The plaintiff, on the other hand, had possession of the property by virtue of a tenantcy under Rolla O'Farrell, the mortgagee in possession, whose claim was grounded upon a mortgage by John Terry Hughes. The latter gentleman, it appeared, had purchased the land in question, from Dr. Harris, during his life time, but it did not appear that the purchase money had ever been paid.

Mr. WINDEYER, in his reply contended, that the defendant had wholly failed to make out his plea as to the property in question being "his own soil or freehold," inasmuch as there was no proof of the death of Dr. Harris's, father, who, if living, would be the real heir at law of his son, in preference to the brothers of the deceased, or their issue.

His HONOR, in summing up, directed his attention to the point taken by the plaintiff's counsel, which he held to be fatal; and the Jury, after having retired for a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £50.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

MONDAY.

EXTRAORDINARY BANCO SITTINGS.

Before their Honors the three Judges.

This Court was occupied during the whole of the day in hearing the minutes of the evidence which had been taken in the estate of J. T. Hughes, preparatory to the argument of counsel on the appeals by the Bank of Australia and Mr. H. Macdermott, against the decision of the Chief Commissioner, with reference to Mr. Hughes's certificate.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

THE following estates were sequestrated yesterday, namely:—

Timothy M'Donald, of Kent-street, Sydney, engineer: Debts, £16; assets—personal property, £3. Balance deficiency, £13. Hutchinson Bell, official assignee.

Ranulph Dacre, of Hunter-street, Sydney, merchant: Debts, £54,670 7s.; assets—personal property, £25. Balance deficiency, £54,645 7s. Clarke Irving, official assignee.—The following memorandum is appended to the above schedule: "I have to state, in explanation of the large apparent deficiency which appears in my schedule, that I assigned over, in July, 1843, to trustees, for the general benefit of my creditors, all my real and personal estate, the gross sales of which have amounted to about £20,000.

There are no meetings fixed for to-day or to-morrow.

APPLICATION OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, published in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner:—

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	When Application is to be made.
Edmund Doyle	April 22.	June 11
John Taggart	April 29.	June 11
John Gorrick	May 4.	June 11
Thomas Carew	May 7.	June 11
Henry Harper	May 8.	June 11
Martin Peter Blundell	May 8.	June 11
Robert Aull	May 7.	June 18
George Watson	May 9.	June 18
Peter Grougan	May 11.	June 18
Henry Fisher	May 14.	June 18
Jeremiah Donnelly	May 15.	June 18
James Chapman	May 16.	June 25
George Boulton	May 27.	July 2

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

PRESENT: the Mayor, Aldermen Wilshire, Broughton, Holden, Allen, Flood; Councillors Cowlishaw, Josephson, Sillitoe, Iredale, Agars, Driver, Henderson, Smidmore, Hyndes, Thurlow, Jenkins, Coyle, Hill, Ryan, Pawley, Titterton, Neale, Little, Wilkie, and Fisher.

THE POWER OF ADJOURNMENT.

The MAYOR said, that in looking carefully into the Act, he found that it gave him no power to adjourn the Council, as he had done on a previous occasion.

Mr. THURLOW moved "That at their next sittings the Council do resolve itself into Committee to consider the right of the Mayor or other presiding officer of the Council of the city of Sydney to adjourn the Council of his own will and pleasure." He thought it most important that the power of the Mayor should be defined, as if the power of the Mayor on a former occasion were allowed to form a precedent, freedom of debate was at an end.

An amendment was moved by Alderman WILSHIRE, but both amendment and motion were lost.

LIGHTING.

Mr. HOLDEN brought forwar his motion "that the Council do resolve what distance from any of the lamps, to be lighted at the expense of the Corporation, shall be held sufficient to free any tenement from being assessed or rated for a Lighting Rate, in accordance with the proviso of the 74th section of the Act of Incorporation—'that no tenement or other property shall be so assessed or rated, which may be situated in any portion of the city that is not lighted at the expense of the Corporation,'—and whether publicans, having a gas light on the kerb-stone of their premises, of equal brilliancy with the lights to be lit by the Corporation, and burning from sunset to sunrise, shall be exempted from the Lighting Rate.

Alderman FLOOD moved that the Council do resolve itself into committee on the subject.

After some considerable discussion, it was decided that every dwelling-house or other tenement situated more than 150 yards from any light be exempted from the lighting rate, and that all persons having a light on the kerb-stone be also exempted.

ENCROACHMENTS.

Mr. HOLDEN moved that the committee for enquiry into an alleged encroachment in Goulburn-street, being unable to proceed farther with their investigation of the matter, without calling for the production of documents and professional assistance, this Council do authorise the said Committee to expend for this purpose any sum not exceeding £ .

The sum of £5 was voted for the purposes of the resolution.

SURETY OF THE CITY SURVEYOR.

Mr. THURLOW moved, "That the Town Clerk having reported the loss of a bond, granted by the late City Surveyor and his sureties to the City Council, this Council do on Monday next resolve itself into a Committee for the purpose of determining upon such steps as may be deemed necessary to be taken relative thereto." He did not wish to throw any unfair imputations on the Town Clerk, but that officer had never denied that the missing document had come into his hands. An iron chest had been purchased at a great expense to the Council, for the security of such documents, and it might have been that some document involving a grant to the City might have been lost in the same way. He thought it would have been better had the Town Clerk sent some excuse in writing to the Council, and not have forced a motion like the present; if the Council refused to investigate the matter, then any papers belonging to the Council might be lost with impunity.

The MAYOR suggested that the Town Clerk might have some explanation to offer.

Alderman HOLDEN seconded the motion.

Alderman WILSHIRE thought the proper way would be to appoint a committee to enquire into the matter. He did not see that the Corporation would suffer in reality by the loss of the bond, as it was customary for all such documents to be registered.

Mr. DRIVER wished to ask if any other public document or bond was missing.

The TOWN CLERK replied that there was none.

Alderman WILSHIRE moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the matter

Alderman HOLDEN opposed the motion. He exonerated the Town Clerk from any intention of misconduct. It was an unfortunate thing for him, and one that must annoy him; but it would be better to get rid of it at once, and not to appoint a Committee of enquiry where enquiry would avail nothing.

Alderman FLOOD moved that the Town Clerk be requested to furnish the Council, at its next meeting, with such particulars of the disappearance of the bond as came within his knowledge. A Committee could do no good, as the only evidence that could be given was that of the Town Clerk.

Mr. THURLOW replied: He shared in the sympathy given to the Town Clerk—they had often to be sorry for their friends, but it was not sympathy that should prevent them doing their duty. The Town Clerk's duties were much talked of when his salary was in question, and he trusted the Council would look to him for the performance of those duties.

Mr. Thurlow's motion was then carried.

Mr. THURLOW then moved that the Town Clerk be instructed to produce at the next meeting the bond of the City Surveyor, or being unable to do so, to account for his inability in writing.

Alderman HOLDEN moved as an amendment, that the Town Clerk be now called on to produce the bond or to explain the causes of its disappearance.

Alderman FLOOD objected to the Town Clerk being called on at the moment, and he thought the explanation ought to be in writing.

Alderman WILSHIRE expressed the same opinion.

Alderman HOLDEN then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Thurlow's motion was passed, on which the Council resumed its sittings, and adopted the motion.

ELECTION OF CITY SURVEYOR

Mr. THURLOW moved that Alderman Flood and Councillor Cowlishaw be appointed scrutineers to determine the election of a City Surveyor.

The first application read was that of Mr. Henry Scope, after which applications were read from Messrs. Shields and Duer, and a ballot ensued, in which Mr. Shields was elected by a majority of one.

Mr. Woolcot was elected clerk to the City Surveyor.

The Council then adjourned.

LAW.

AT the general meeting of the Bank of Australasia, held in London, in January, Mr. Oliver Farrar said (referring to the trial at bar in June last), "However ridiculous it might seem in England, this trial lasted twenty days." Have we then so exceeded in absurdity the mother of all legal abominations, England, that even she laughs at us? Are we not only to grumble, and growl, and curse, and still suffer the grievances and nuisances inflicted by long-winded and pertinacious lawyers, and a perverted feeble system, which, although there are seven lawyers in our legislature, cannot, it seems, be amended; and at the same time bear the wondering scorn of the world? Day after day suitors and witnesses from a distance are kept waiting and fretting over the childish discussions and delays, and insulting nonsense, of which our Court is the scene, to the great loss of their time, hindrance of their real business, and annoyance of their bedfellows.

If this be the case in the Court of Law, the evil is still more aggravated on the other side of the house. The English Court of Chancery was at no period of its history so bad as our Equity Court now is for expense and delay and frivolity. Frivolity in argument—the display of useless knowledge under no difficulties—the raking up of non-analogous cases, and non-authoritative dicta—the making of what are called points (because without length, breadth, or thickness,)—the adjournment of hearings—the creation of consultation fees and refreshers—the wearying, wearing out, and inexpressibly disgusting of expectant laymen—and the emptying of their pockets by an enormous taxation;—these are, in reality, the objects to which the Courts are applied, and for which the administration of justice in miserably small morsels is made the pretext.

JEREMY BANTAM.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Broadcloths, Regatta Shirts, Calicos, Hosiery, Hats, Shawls, Table Covers

MR. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Sheep.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At the Bonded Stores, Towns's Wharf, at 2 o'clock P.M., Tobacco.

MR. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Drugs, Perfumery, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shop and Premises on the South Head Road, Hardware, Twine, Boots and Shoes, Shoe Thread, Stays, &c.

MR. GRAVES.—At No. 245, Pitt-street South, at half-past ten o'clock, Kitchen Utensils, Shop Fixtures and Fittings, Packing Casts, and Sundries.

SPECIAL LICENSING MEETING.—Yesterday, a special meeting of the Licensing Magistrates was to have taken place in the Magistrates' Room, at the Police Office, but as only six of the Licensing Magistrates attended, no business was done, although there were several applications for removals and transfers for consideration.

CITY COUNCIL.—This body met yesterday. It at present consists of twenty-six members—every member was present, and a *City Surveyor and a Surveyor's Clerk were elected*, after which the Council adjourned.

EDUCATION.—According to annual custom the children belonging to the various schools in Sydney, in connexion with the Church of England, will assemble this morning, at St. James's Church. The Rev. H. T. Styles, of Windsor, has been appointed preacher.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. R. K. Ewing will deliver the first of three lectures on Modern Poetry in the Theatre of the above Institution, at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

DEBATES IN COUNCIL.—We were surprised and gratified on Saturday evening at receiving from the Council Chamber a printed "Index to the *Sydney Morning Herald's* Reports of the Debates in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, Sessions 1843." If this index is brought down to the present time it will be extremely useful, not only to those who take sufficient interest in political affairs to file the newspapers containing the debates, but to all parties, as it will enable them at once to see what steps were taken by the Council on any particular question. For instance, in the first page of the index let us take the Solvent Debtor's Bill, and it appears that a motion for leave to bring it in was made by Mr. Wentworth (who spoke twice), and seconded by Dr. Nicholson, on the 9th August. The motion for the second reading came on on the 17th, when the following gentlemen spoke: Mr. W. C. Wentworth (4), Mr. Elwin (3), Mr. Hamilton (2), Mr. Windeyer (2), the Speaker, Major Wentworth, Mr. Foster, Dr. Lang, Mr. Murray, the Colonial Secretary. (The figures after the names denote the number of times each party spoke in the debate.) The debate was ajourned to the next day, when the speakers were Mr. Murray (2), the Attorney-General (2), Mr. Elwin (2), the Speaker, Mr Walker, Mr. Bland, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. W. C. Wentworth (3). On the 19th, the Bill went into Committee, the only speaker being Mr. W. C. Wentworth (2). On the 24th August the Committee was resumed, when the speakers were, Mr. W. C. Wentworth (7), Mr. Therry (5), the Attorney-General (2). Mr. Ebden, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Panton, Mr. Suttor, Dr. Nicholson, Major Wentworth, Mr Windeyer (3), the Chairman (4). The Committee was resumed on the 26th, by Mr. W. C. Wentworth (9), Mr. Walker (3). Mr. Therry (4), Mr. Windeyer (7), Mr. Ebden (2), the Attorney-General (3), Mr. Lord, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Condell, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Foster (2), Dr. Lang. The Committee adjourned to the 30th, when there were Mr. Therry (3), Mr. Windeyer (2), Mr. W. C. Wentworth (4), Mr. Cowper, the Attorney-General. The Committee again met on the 2nd September, the only speakers being Mr. W. C. Wentworth (2), and the Chairman; and again on the 9th September, when Mr. Wentworth spoke twice. The debate on the third reading took place on the 23rd September, when the speeches reported were those of the Speaker, Mr. W. C. Wentworth, Mr. Foster, Mr. Elwin, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Murray, Mr. Hamilton. On the 13th October the Bill was sent back with the Governor's amendments, when the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Wentworth spoke. These amendments were considered in Committee on the 21st October and 2nd November, the only speaker on each occasion being Mr. Wentworth. A little additional trouble would show the result on each of the motions, and then this index, which will be extremely useful, would be a history of the proceedings of the Council. We may take the opportunity of observing that we are painfully aware of the deficiencies that occur in our Council reports, but we can assure our readers that neither labour nor expense shall be spared to make the debates as perfect as circumstances will permit.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—MONDAY.—The were thirty-three cases on the lists, namely, five women and ten men for drunkenness; two women and three men were admonished and discharged; five men and one woman each paid 11s.; one woman and three men were each ordered to pay 11s. or go twelve hours to the cells. There were twelve cases on the list of miscellaneous charges, viz., William Stanford, for stealing a horse, three years ago, at Berrima, from Mary Toole; and William Croft, for stealing, were both remanded; in one case for absconding from hired service, the defendant was discharged, the information being defective, and John Andrews, cook of the *St. George*, for absenting himself without leave from that vessel, was ordered to be put on board by the Water Police. Two men and one woman for assault, were discharged; one man for being drunk and disorderly, paid 5s., and a female for drunkenness and using improper language, was ordered to pay 5s or to sit two hours in the stocks. Mary Murphy for drunkenness and indecent language, was sent three months to gaol; and Mary Greenslade, for a like offence, one month to the same place. Ellen Jacobs, for a breach of the peace, was bound to keep the the same, in £20, with sureties in £10 each, for twelve months. There were six cases on the summons list, viz., Maurice Keating against Mary Gorman, for a breach of the peace, in Cumberland-street,—the defendant was bound to keep the same for twelve months, in £10, with sureties in £5 each; Thomas Yeoad, a publican, for a breach of the Licensing Act, by selling liquor on Sunday, after three P.M., was fined 40s. and 5s. costs; two defendants for allowing chimneys to ignite—the defendants paid a fine of 5s. and 12s. 6d. costs, in each case; Lewis H. Allen, a boy on board the *l'osthumous*, against Collison Giles, second officer of that vessel, for an assault, by striking him on the nose and making it bleed, was fined 40s. and 5s. costs; one case for refusing to comply with an order of the Bench to support an illegitimate child, was postponed till to-day.

CITY FIRE ENGINES.—Yesterday, George Dent and Matthew Shiel appeared by summons before Mr. Windeyer, at the Police Court, charged with a breach of the Building Act, by allowing their chimneys to be on fire. Both parties pleaded guilty, and were each fined five shillings and twelve shillings and sixpence costs. Previous to deciding the case against Shiel, Mr. Windeyer enquired how it happened that in these cases the costs amounted to twelve shilling and sixpence, and was informed by Harris, the city fireman, that the costs of the Court were five shillings in each case, besides which he had to pay seven shillings and sixpence for horses to drag the engines to the defendant's premises, and in proof of the truth of this statement, read and handed in a receipt for the hire of two horses he had taken from a cab or carriage in Pitt-street, to convey the engines to Shiel's premises in Bridge-street. Mr. Windeyer said that it was not customary in the mother county to make parties offending pay for the engines being conveyed to their premises, that was always paid by the Fire Insurance Offices, or by the firemen out of the rewards they received, and he thought that such ought to be the system here. It was usual in London, when an alarm of fire was given, to see from twenty to thirty horses surrounding the houses where the parish engines are kept, the owners and drivers were not only willing, but anxious to lend their aid in getting the engines to their destination; and he saw nothing to explain why such should not be the case here; it was high time that we were getting something like a British mode of doing things amongst us. He did not see that when the fireman came forward and claimed a reward "for having had his engine at the spot in good and sufficient order, &c.," that he could claim it, when the fact of the matter was, that the defendant, who paid the horse hire, and the owner of the horses, did as much as the city fireman in the affair; as it was, he, Mr. Windeyer, would speak to the Mayor on the subject, in order to see what could be done to lessen the costs in such cases.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

From our Correspondent.

PARRAMATTA.

GARDEN ROBBING.—On Saturday, two privates of the 58th Regiment were placed at the bar of the Police Court, charged with stealing oranges from the garden of Mrs. Gore, of Pemberton Grange, in the vicinity of the town. The offenders, it appeared, were caught in the act; as the gardener having lately been continually missing oranges, resolved to keep watch, and after having done so for a couple of nights, his exertions were rewarded by, at about five o'clock on Friday morning, discovering one of the soldiers mounted in a tree, handing down the fruit to his companion, who was standing beneath. The gardener immediately secured them, and on shaking the recipient of the fruit on seizing hold of him, the quantity of oranges that fell from him showed the gathering had been by no means a small one. Some time after the prisoners had been sent to the watch-house, on the garden being closely examined, two bags were found, both regimentally branded, and in one of which there was a number of oranges, and also a heavy bludgeon. The prisoners, who offered nothing in their defence, were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Parramatta Goal.

PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES.—Messrs. Goodall and Norrie on Friday evening commenced at Nash's, the Woolpack, the first of a series of four Philosophical Lectures, and which was very numerously attended. A capital apparatus afforded the means for several clever illustrative experiments, which called forth from the audience loud and well merited approbation. Some observations made by Mr. Goodall, in the opening of his lecture, call for notice. Mr. G. stated that the present undertaking on the part of himself and Mr. Norrie was not solely for a pecuniary object, but with the desire of testing the feeling of the colony to receive philosophical and scientific instruction, and if a desire for such was found to exist, to endeavour to foster and advance it, and therefore these experimental lectures would be delivered in other towns, and such being the lecturers' objects, on these grounds they solicited support. Mr. G., at the conclusion of his lecture, announced that on the termination of the present course of four, a fifth would be delivered, the proceeds arising from which would be given to the Benevolent Asylum of Parramatta. So far as can be judged from the attendance on Friday evening, there is little reason to doubt that the intentions of the lecturers will be duly appreciated and responded to by the Parramattonians.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to that part of a letter signed Querist, inserted in your paper of today, which states that I allowed myself to be hailed up and robbed by Gipsy Cooper, at Qiupolli Creek, I beg to say that this statement is utterly without foundation.

The remaining parts of the letter, which impugn the motives of my opposition to the renewal of the Squatting Act, are as much beneath my contempt as the author of this mendacious invention.

Your obedient servant,
W. C. WENTWORTH.

FAMINE SPECULATORS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—When our ancient forefathers made laws against forestalling and regrating, they thought themselves no doubt very humane and judicious people, and perhaps the circumstances of ruder times, and particularly the want of monied competition, warranted these regulations. But as times change, the views of our thinkers and lawmakers change with them: and those enactments which were levelled at open extortioners, are found only to favour smugglers and fetter fair traders. It is the same with that absurd odium and approbrium which vulgar talkers and writers direct against dealers in corn. Such persons as your correspondent L. O., regard only the little additional price which they are required to contribute for remuneration of the adventurous speculator, who secures at a distance, and brings near to his door, the invaluable commodity, without which the community might be starved. They, who raise the outcry of monopoly, have no scruple (when they possess a few quarters of wheat, or a few bags of flour more than they require) to take advantage of the famine prices; but they cannot endure that a thoughtful and provident merchant should reap a profit by moving the gifts of Ceres from a place where they exist in excess, to a place where they are earnestly desired and scarce, and by preserving them there until the fit time has come for applying them to the relief of the sufferings of thousands. If opinion and abuse had the effect of law, the ports for the admission of grain would be shut; for such is the tendency of the words of such ignorant and ill-natured declaimers. They do not consider that by running down respectable speculators in grain, they throw the trade, so far as it still remains one, into the hands of disreputable and petty people, whose efforts are unequal to the supply of the public wants, or else they annihilate it wholly. Then, as to high prices, which in a business so hazardous are necessary to compensate the adventurer (for why should O. L. more than L. O. sacrifice his private means to confer a public benefit?) even they tend to prevent waste of the article so essential, and to bring into consumption other articles as substitutes. This small illustration of free trade I offer to those who are disposed to take it.

O. L. O.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE FRENCH MERCHANT NAVY.

(From the Siècle.)

WITH respect to the advancement of the public prosperity, so much vaunted of in the speech from the Throne, in order to show how far the Chambers and the nation have reason to be satisfied with that discourse, we will expose the actual state of the various elements which constitute the power and wealth of the country. We will commence by the merchant navy. We take our information from the Customs' official documents, from a statistical work of M. Gustave Brunet, and likewise from a recent document of M. de Foumerin, superintendent of the port of Bordeaux. Previous to the wars of the revolution the effective of the commercial naval service of France was 500,000 tons. According to the Customs' report, it increased to 604,000 for the year 1844. This augmentation, however, is not proportioned to the development of the industrial activity. It appears yet more moderate when compared with the enormous increase of the marines of our rivals. In 1788 the tonnage of the commercial navy of England was 1,120,000 tons. At present it is 3,000,000. The United States in 1841 had 2,130,000 tons.—Thus it will be seen that our effective is but the sixth of that of Great Britain, and the quarter of that of the United States. During the last five years the loss in our merchant service has been considerable, since its tonnage in 1842 showed a decrease of 69,000 tons when compared with the year 1839. In the year 1839, France possessed 15,600 vessels; she now has but 13,679. Of this number 8900 are under 30 tons; 2852 from 30 to 99; and among the 1708 which are described as vessels of from 99 to 300 tons, one quarter at most are fit to make long voyages. Add to this number 219 large vessels of from 300 to 600 tons, and we shall have about 652 large vessels capable of carrying heavy merchandise, and performing long voyages. We do not possess a single ship of 700 tons, whilst England sends to her colonies whole fleets of ships each of 1200 tons or more. In 1836 France had 861 ships of from 200 to 800 tons; in 1840, 726; in 1841, 658; in 1843, 655; and at the close of 1844 we had but 652 of from 200 to 600 tons. Thus our privateers have drawn from our commerce in the course of eight years 209 of our large vessels. Those of less tonnage have undergone the same process. The official documents of 1840 show that the general increase was 1007 ships of 46 tons upon an average, and that the loss was 1153 vessels, showing a figure of 146 on the side of the losses. Bordeaux, which in 1839 possessed 411 ships, had only 399 in 1840; and in 1841, only 307, of a tonnage of 63,875 tons. In 1839, Marseilles had 816 ships, and Havre, 445. In January, 1845, the first of those ports had but 636, and the other 342.

Marseilles, which since the conquest of Algeria ought to have given an immense impetus to her commerce, had witnessed her tonnage gradually decline during the last five years from 65,000 to 59,000, to 57,000, to 54,193, and finally, to 54,096 tons. During this time, whilst our merchant service has continued gradually to decrease, that of foreign nations has augmented in a proportionate ratio.

The following table, embracing a period of five years, will sufficiently prove what we here assert:—

	French Commerce. Tons.	Foreign Commerce. Tons.
In 1840	907,000	1,683,000
In 1841	871,000	1,886,000
In 1842	811,000	1,901,000
In 1843	698,000	1,941,000
In 1844	770,000	2,031,000

These facts speak for themselves. It is an incontestable fact, that since the accession to power of the present deplorable Cabinet, the losses of our commercial navy may be added to the *desaveux* of the war navy. If the Chambers of Commerce of our great ports were charged to reply to the assertion contained in the speech from the Throne respecting the increase of public prosperity, we are well assured what their language would be.

MAIZE.—Maize or Indian corn is the farinaceous food in general use in the rural districts of the United States. Upon it children thrive, and adults labour, without the assistance of wheat. It is prepared in an infinite variety of ways—in cakes, in puddings, in the form of bread, &c., &c.; and possesses a superiority to barley in powers of sustenance, in flavour, and in expansibility during the process of cooking. It can be sold at the port of shipment at half a dollar per bushel; its freight across the Atlantic would be about 18 cents per bushel: and if admitted into England duty free, it could be ground into meal or flour at a cost of 6¾ cents more, making in all 75 cents, or three-quarters of a dollar. Allowing, in addition to this, 25 cents for retail profits, the article could be sold at one dollar a bushel in the manufacturing towns, or about four shillings and four-pence sterling. Now the bushel weighs at least fifty-eight pounds, which, at four and fourpence, is less than one penny sterling per pound. Admitting then, that maize ground into meal, and fitted for family use, can be sold at one penny per pound in the manufacturing districts, let us see the extent of the benefits to be derived from it. As an article of general domestic use it has no equal, where economy is an object to be kep in view. It is easily converted into puddings, cakes, rolls, and bread; and the cheapest mode of using it—that is to say, the way in which it will go farthest—is in the form of hasty pudding or *mush*; and in this manner, when properly cooked, its advantages as a cheap food are surprising. To establish this fact, I made the following experiment: I carefully weighed out one pound of the meal, and gave it to a person who understood the mode of cooking it. In the course of boiling, it absorbed about *five pints* of water, which was added at intervals until the process was complete. The bulk was again weighed and gave as a result *four pounds and a half*. Such are the powers of expansion possessed by this kind of grain. On dividing the mass into portions, it was found to fill *four* soup-plates of the ordinary size; and, with the addition of a little milk and sugar, gave a plentiful breakfast to four servants and children. According to this experiment, one pound of maize flour, which cost one penny, would give a breakfast to *four persons* at *one farthing* each; and if we add to this another farthing for milk, sugar, or butter, the breakfast would cost *one halfpenny* each, and would be an ample meal for females and children. Thousands of working men, indeed, have gone to their daily labour during the past winter with a much more scanty breakfast. But it is not for breakfast alone that this preparation is useful; it is equally adapted for other meals, particularly that of supper; and it is found from daily experience in all the rural districts of this country, that persons, instead of becoming tired of the article, become daily more attached to it—thus giving a physical illustration of Shakspere's remark, that 'increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on.' When, during the last war with the United States, I was intrusted with charge of the Prison Hospital at Melville Island, near Halifax, the depot was crowded with American soldiers who had been captured in Canada, and sent round to Nova Scotia for safe custody. Many of these poor men were afflicted with fevers and other diseases; and being mostly from the northern parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they had been accustomed to Indian corn from their childhood, their cry for "mush and milk" was incessant. As no such article was issued in the Prison Hospital allowance, their lamentations took the tone of despair. At length, moved by their complaints, I applied to the contractor to send a supply of Indian corn meal; and, employing one of the healthy prisoners to prepare the article properly, I soon placed before the poor sufferers the object of their longings. I mention this fact to show how fond people become of this article of food by constant use. The palatable auxiliaries of this preparation of the maize—I mean the hasty pudding, or mush, as it is termed in the United States—are sugar, molasses or treacle, and butter; but the best and most healthy by far is milk; a small quantity of which gives it a most agreeable flavour, and renders it highly digestible and nutritious. The other preparations, such as hominy cakes, puddings, and bread, are constantly resorted to by all economists in the country; wheaten bread, indeed, with an addition of one third corn meal, is decidedly improved by it, and obtains the preference at the tables of almost all American families.

KILKENNY.—The trade of the town consists in the manufacture of excellent blankets and friezes, and in an immense market for flour and provisions. The number of pigs killed is enormous, and a great quantity of butter is also sold here. But for that unhappy spirit of jobbing, and blundering, and neglect, which prevails very generally in Ireland, Kilkenny would probably have been one of the finest inland towns in the country. The river which runs through the town is a tidal river to Innistioge, about twenty English miles below the town, and navigable by vessels of large tonnage from Waterford harbour. The Irish Parliament many years ago determined to join Kilkenny with the tidal part of the river here, by means of a canal, and to open a means of navigation from Waterford harbour to Kilkenny, and for that object granted £100,000 of the public money, which was estimated to be amply sufficient. Instead of beginning this work from the tidal part of the river upwards, and opening the country as they proceeded to this water communication, they began at Kilkenny downwards, and of course the canal could be of no use at all until completely finished. The trustees and undertakers completed about eight miles of this canal—that is, nearly half way, when, by the most notorious jobbing and cheating, the whole of the £100,000 which was estimated to be sufficient for the whole work, was spent; no more money was forthcoming, the people were unable to complete the work, and from that day to this eight miles of canal, on which £100,000 have been sunk and wasted, has not been of the slightest use beyond forming a handsome walk for the citizens along its banks. About eight years ago, a railroad bill for making a railroad between Kilkenny and Dublin was passed through Parliament at great expense. The depositors of course suffered; the solicitors and agents who worked the bill through Parliament got paid, and then—the result may be anticipated—they took no more trouble in the matter, neglected their opportunity, and let the time for making the railway elapse without doing anything; and they are now edeavouring to obtain another Act of Parliament at great expense, authorising the making of a portion of the old line only, as far as Carlow, which they had full authority before to carry through Carlow and on to Dublin. Thus do they manage things here in Ireland. And now they are getting up competing lines of railway where they neglected one before, with the object, of course, like "the Kilkenny cats," of eating each other up. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the town is rapidly improving; and the new corporation, to their credit, have done much to forward that improvement. The people there are an intelligent, mixed, and fine race, and somewhat notorious for practical jokes and ready wit.—*The Times Commissioner.*

DEATH AMONG THE ARISTOCRACY.—The number of peers who have died in the course of the year 1845 is larger than usual, the number having been in 1842, 20; in 1844, 19; while this year it has amounted to 28, viz.—Four marquises—Sligo, Westminster, Downshire, and Ely; thirteen earls—St. Germans, Effingham, Mornington, Rosmey, Egremont (extinct), Abergavenny, Stamford and Warrington, Dunmore, Grey, Spencer, Verulam, Belmore, and Portarlington; one viscount—Canterbury; and ten barons—Aston (extinct), Wynford, Carbery, Harris, Seaford (inherited by Baron Howard de Walden), Bateman, Montagu (extinct), Hartland (extinct), Stuart de Rothesay (extinct) and Wharncliffe. Their respective ages were as follows:—

Earl of Dunmore	41
Earl of Belmore!	44
Earl of Abergavenny	55
Marquis of Downshire	56
Marquis of Sligo	57
Earl of Egremont	58
Earl Spencer	63
Baron Harris	63
Earl of Portarlington	64
Baron Bateman	65
Viscount Canterbury	66
Baron Stuart de Rotheesy	67
Earl of Romney	67
Baron Montagu	69
Baron Wharncliffe	69
Earl of Verulam	70
Baron Hartland	73
Baron Seaford	74
Baron Aston	75
Marquis of Ely	76
Earl of Effingham	77
Baron Wynford	77
Marquis of Westminster	83
Earl of St. Germans	78
Earl of Stamford and Warrington	80
Baron Carbery	80
Earl Grey	81
Earl of Mornington	82

—Thus averaging 68 years.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1846.

EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH GRANT.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1st June, 1846.—The description of the following grant of land, which has been appropriated to the purposes of the United Church of England and Ireland, as hereunder more particularly mentioned, is published for general information, in order that the

STOCK OF TRAFALGAR HOUSE PURCHASED.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

IN DRAPERY, CLOTHING, SLOPS, &c.,

NOW SELLING AT NO. 338, GEORGE-STREET.

BEACH AND GLEESON have much pleasure in informing their numerous Country and Town Customers, that they have concluded

A PURCHASE IN ONE LOT,

of the entire Stock of Linen Drapery, Clothing, Slops, Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c., &c. of Trafalgar House, which have been removed for immediate sale to their premises,

No. 338, GEORGE-STREET.

Beach and Gleeson have been obliged to close their shop for two days, in order to receive and "re-mark" the Goods from Trafalgar House. Their previous stock has, at the same time, undergone an immense reduction; such as will at once convince purchasers of the fact, that the two stocks, now thrown together, have been cut down to such prices that no other House in the colony

CAN OR WILL SELL SO CHEAP.

A few prices are quoted below, and all other goods will positively be sold equally cheap:—

Small pattern prints, at 3½d per yard
Ditto mousse.ines de laines, 4½d. per yard
Good print dresses, at 2s. 11d. per dress
Super calicoes (good) at 2½d. per yard
Unbleached ditto, from 2½d. to the stoutest made
Orleans cloths, double width, 10½d. per yard
Real Welsh flannels, all wool, at 1s. 2d.
Women's white cotton hose, at 4½d. per pair
Children's worsted boots, at 2½d. per pair
Women's Dunstable bonnets, from 1s. 10d. each
Women's bonnet caps, with flowers, 4½d. each
Haberdashery, ribbons, &c., at half price
Men's waistcoats, various, from 2s. 2d. each
Ditto Cantoon trousers, at 3s. 9d. per pair
Ditto drab moleskin ditto, from 3s. 9d. per pair
Ditto real good tweed trousers, at 8s. 6d. per pair
Ditto white shirts, from 1s. 9d. each
Ditto striped cotton ditto, full size, 1s. 2d. each
Ditto regatta ditto, large and good, 1s. 9d. each
Coloured counterpanes, full sizes, at 1s. 9d. each
White counterpanes, at 3s. 9d., well worth 5s. 6d.
Blankets, damask rugs, sheeting, &c., equally cheap.

SETTLERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

WILL NOT FORGET THAT A

GREAT SAVING

will be effected by purchasing their supplies at BEACH AND GLEESON'S.

OBSERVE!!! 338, George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 9132

NEW CARPETS AND HEARTH RUGS.

A LARGE assortment of splendid new carpets have just been received at the

BEE HIVE.

LOT No. 1—comprises well selected patterns in

PATENT IMPERIAL CARPETS,

yard wide, at 3s. 2½d. per yard, sold in London at 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d.

LOT No 2—comprises sterling quality of

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY CARPETS,

usual price 4s. 3d. and 5s., these are reduced to 4s. and 4s. 9d. a yard.

LOT No. 3—comprises a very superior assortment of

HEARTH RUGS,

commencing at 12s. 6d. each upwards to the best; these are fully twenty per cent. under value.

Parties furnishing or others requiring the above articles should take an early opportunity to select from this very superior stock, as *so good an opportunity* may not again occur for years.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER. 9067

NOW LANDING, ex *Rifleman*, from London, and on sale at the Stores of the Undersigned—

Port and Sherry wine, in 3 dozen cases
B. P. Rum, 10 O P.
Case Gin
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes

ALSO,

Roman Cement

JOHN MACNAMARA,
9119 Queen-street.

JUST LANDED,

EX "LEVANT."

30 BARRELS LOCHFINE HERRINGS

200 Boxes assorted tobacco pipes, in 5 and 10 gross cases, Scotch and English
Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets
Men's and boys' Leghorn hats
Epsom salts
Castor oil
Acetate and muriate of morphia
Jamaica ginger
Linseed oil, in cans
Bottled ale and porter.

On sale at the General Stores of

GEORGE SMALL,
550, George street.
June 8. 9121

OATS.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS, of superior quality, on sale by the undersigned.

J. H. ECCLESTON,
9115 Queen-street.

CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Crown Window glass, of all sizes, from 10 x 8 to 24 x 20.

A. MOSES,
873 Bridge-street.

THE following Fruit Trees may be obtained at Mount Keira, Illawarra, at reasonable prices:—

Apples	In great variety.	Apricots	
Pears		Quinces	
Oranges		Citrons	
Plums		Mulberry	
Peaches		Filbert	
Nectarines		Loquat	
Kent hop plants		Walnuts	
20,000 lemon		Bananas	

Grape cuttings, various sorts 7095

TO PURCHASERS OF HORSES FOR THE INDIA MARKET.

FOR SALE, at the residence of the undersigned, Yass Plains, and from his stud, TWENTY COLTS, three years old, in colour bays and greys, with long tails; they are now being handled, and fed on hay to prepare them for the voyage.

H. O'BRIEN.
Douro, May 20. 8229

BREEDING EWES.

FOR SALE, about 800 Ewes, ages 3, 4, and 5 years; they will be at Emu Plains on or about the 20th instant.

Apply to

9112 W. WALKER AND CO.

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100 BULLOCKS FOR SALE. Apply to

Mr. STUBBS,
At the Mart, King-street
June 8. 915

MONEY,

IN SEVERAL SUMS, at interest, on approved mortgaged securities, can be had on application to

9016 W. THURLOW.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the ill-health of the present occupant, a COMMODIOUS HOTEL, situate in the best part of the most LEADING THOROUGHFARES in the City. Terms moderate. Apply at the "CLOWN," Pitt-street, any day before twelve o'clock.

*** None but principals will be treated with. 9044

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The Lease of a most valuable Farm, together with the whole of the Cattle, Horses, Implements, &c.

MR. MORT

Has had placed in his hands, for sale by private contract,

THE Lease of a most valuable Farm, in the Southern District, consisting of upwards of 1280 acres of the very richest agricultural land.

The improvements upon it are as follows, viz.:—

One 640 acre secure paddock for stock
One 90 acre, and one 60 acre, cultivation paddock
An excellent family cottage
Three huts for men
Large dairy
Barn, 60 feet long by 24 feet, shingled
Four stockyards, with milk-bails and calf-pens
A large pig-yard
Stackyard, pig proof

THE STOCK COMPRISES,

200 head of cows, bullocks, &c.
2 well-bred bulls
7 horses
12 working bullocks
Pigs, poultry, &c.

There is also on the place—

10 tons hay
500 bushels wheat
A three ton boat, with sails and oars
Carts, drays, ploughs, harrows, dairy utensils, farming implements, tools, &c., &c., of all a most complete supply

The place is within a few miles of water carriage, and commands a most excellent cattle run.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms, George-street. 9139

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins.

4549 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE Undersigned will advance on wool, tallow, and other produce, consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
Spring-street, August 18. 2558

TO CHRISTIAN PEOPLE.

THE wife of William Richard Smith, lawyer's clerk, formerly in the employ of Henry Moore, Esq., solicitor, Melbourne, and went by the name of Richard Smith, will be thankful to any person who can inform her where he is to be found, as he has left her with her children, destitute. Address H. F. Brimmer, Servants' Registry Office, Bathurst-street.

MARGARET WARREN SMITH.
June 6. 9012

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned as Drapers, under the style and firm of "Haigh, Brothers," Pitt-street, Sydney, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1846.

B. J. HAIGH,
C. S. HAIGH.

Witness—
WILLIAM HOPKINSON.

N. B.—The business will henceforth be carried on by C. S. Haigh, on his account solely. 9089

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the copartnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned bakers, and carried on by us on Brickfield-hill in the city of Sydney, under the firm of William Fisher and Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Notice is also given, that the said business will be henceforth carried on by the undersigned William Fisher alone, and that he is authorised to pay, collect, and receive, all debts and moneys belonging to the said late copartnership.

Dated the first day of June, in the year 1846.

WILLIAM FISHER.
THOMAS BARKER, JUNR.

Witness
ROBERT OWEN, George-street. 9028

HENRY VALLANCE.

A CASE addressed "Henry Vallance, Bricklayer, Sydney," has been received from Hobart Town, and will be delivered on payment of expenses, on application at the Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street. 9118

CAUTION,

TO STOCKHOLDERS IN NEW ENGLAND AND ELSEWHERE.

ROBERT HUNT having absconded from the service of Messrs. Gore, of Darling Downs, after losing a large number of sheep. Notice is hereby given that any one employing the said R. Hunt will be prosecuted under the Master and Servants Act. Description: calling, soldier; age 40 years; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; complexion, brown and freckled; hair, brown; eyes, grey; top of head bald, three scars on front of head, scar on left eye-brow. 9006

SHEEP ON HALVES.

THE Advertiser, having an extensive and very desirable sheep run in the neighbourhood of Goulburn, upon which he resides himself, is desirous of receiving a few thousand sound and healthy sheep on such terms as may be agreed.

For particulars apply to Mr. Mort, George-street; or to Mr. Hull, Post-office, Goulburn. 4078

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600 YOUNG EWES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, 600 Young Ewes, not exceeding three years—they must strong and healthy, and never diseased.

M. E. MURNIN.
Sydney, June 8. 9091

EWES WANTED,

FOR CASH.

ABOUT 6000 Ewes, without run, with lambs fit to travel, and warranted free of all disease.

They would be preferred in one lot, from the Bathurst or Yass districts.

Apply (post-paid), to G. S. L., care of Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., Sydney. 8828

BILLIARDS.

WANTED, a competent Marker, for a Billiard Table. Reference for ability and character will be required.

Apply to

HENRY CUNNINGHAM,
Corner of King and Castlereagh streets.
May 30. 8655

WANTED, a Marble or Stone Sawyer

Apply to

W. PATTEN,
Australian and Italian Marble Works,
254, Pitt-street.
June 1. 8710

APPRENTICES WANTED.

WANTED, two apprentices to the Cabinet making; and also, one to the Upholstering business, where competent foremen are kept for their instruction. Application to be made to Mr. John Hill, junior, King-street. 8967

WANTED, a sitting room and two bed rooms, furnished, in a central part of the town. Apply, by letter, to S., at the *Herald* Office. 9117

WANTED, a person who has served some time to the saddle and harness making, who would wish to be instructed in the saddle making. Terms, according to capability.

ALSO,

An apprentice wanted. Apply to Nicholas Scanlan, Kent-street South. 9093

A LIGHT PORTER WANTED, at Thomas Perkins and Co's. None need apply with less than six months' reference from his last situation. 9121

WANTED, a respectable single man as Storekeeper. References will be required. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 9114

WANTED, a married couple as general house servants. Apply to Mrs. Salter, No. 117, Castlereagh-street South, after ten a.m. 8967

WANTED, A GARDENER. Apply at the Colonial Treasury, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M., and one o'clock P.M. None need apply who cannot produce testimonials both as to character and ability. 9096

WANTED, a middle-aged woman as general house servant; she must produce at least six months' character from her last place. Apply to Mrs. Chisholm, Calder House, Newtown. 9101

WANTED, a man and his wife, as general house servants. Apply to Messrs. Bowen and Sons, saddlers, 423, George-street.
June 9. 9109

WANTED, in a small family, a respectable young woman as Nursemaid and Needlewoman. There is only one child. A respectable reference will be required to her last situation.

Apply to Mrs. L. Myles, Cumberland-place North. 9130

TO WHARFINGERS, WAREHOUSE AND WHOLESALE STORE-KEEPERS.

WANTED, by a middle-aged man, an active engagement as superintendant, an occupation he has held for the last ten years in bonded warehouses in London. Respectable references given. Address, post paid, to F. P., care of Mr. Uther, Hat Manufacturer, Pitt street, Sydney. 9126

£5 REWARD.

THE following men having absconded from their hired service, the undersigned will give the above reward to any person who may bring them to justice. Warrants have been issued for their apprehension. The first three have in their possession Sawyers' Licenses. William Rose, sawyer and fencer; William Ralfe, sawyer and fencer; John Perry, sawyer and fencer; Edward Hamsan, labourer.

FREDERICK HAYLEY.
Clarefield, Port Macquarie,
June 1. 9098

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, from the Steam Mills, Yass, a bay Horse, with black points and long tail, remarkably high in the withers, small brand on the off side of neck illegible.

Whoever will give information leading to the recovery of the same, shall receive the above reward, upon application to Messrs. B. C. Harrison and Co., Yass; or

MR. GEORGE MOREY,
Neston, Gundaroo.
June 5. 9003

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED from Mr. Thomas Holt's farm, near Liverpool, the following horse stock, viz.:—One black mare branded CR on near shoulder, one chesnut mare with WB conjoined
star on forehead, branded CR on near shoulder; and black filly 3 years old, branded CR on near shoulder. The above were lately WB conjoined
the property of Mr. Charles Roberts. Also, one bay mare branded C under the saddle on off side, and WB conjoined on near shoulder.

Whosoever will deliver the above to Mr. Holt's overseer, near Liverpool, or detain the same and communicate with Mr. Armstrong, Veterinary Surgeon, Sydney, will receive the above reward.
June 4. 8879

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Bigga, Fish River, a bright bay Mare, 4 years old, branded HN on the near shoulder, W on the off shoulder, black points, white spots on off hind foot, and small star in the forehead, with a long tail. Also, a black Filly, two years old, TW on the near shoulder, blaze down the face, both hind feet white; and a chesnut Colt, eighteen months old, branded D on the near shoulder, a blaze down the face, two hind feet white. One pound reward each will be paid on delivery at Oaks Park, Crookwell, by Mr. James Oakes; or if delivered at Bigga, by Charles Hurn.
Crookwell, June 3. 9087

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Cumberland-street adjoining F. L. S. Merewether, Esq. Apply to

CAMPBELL AND CO.
May 7. 7885

TO LET, one house in Lyons-terrace, at the corner of the South Head road, lately occupied by C. D. Riddell, Esq.

Apply to

MR. SAMUEL LYONS.
George-street and Charlotte-place,
May 1. 7019

TO LET, at the Surry Hills, a Verandah Cottage of four rooms and passage, cellar, detached kitchen, out house, well, gardens in front and rear, and fowl yard. Rent 6s. per week. Apply to

JOHN G. COLYER,
9095 Elizabeth-street South.

VERANDAH COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE.

TO LET, at Newtown, a neat verandah Cottage, containing six rooms, with excellent two-stall stable, gig-house, and garden; rent to a respectable tenant—£20 a year; or for sale, upon easy terms.

Apply to Meiklejohn and Speer, Commercial Wharf, King-street. 8752

TO LET, the property of J. A. Broughton, Esq., situated near the town of Goulburn, consisting of 1400 acres, and now occupied by W. Bradley, Esq., M.C., whose term of lease expires on 30th June.

Apply to the undersigned.

E. B. KITSON, Esq.,
931 Attorney, Goulburn.

BATHURST.

GORMAN'S HILL.

TO BE LET for such a term of years as may be agreed on, the premises now occupied by Mr. Joseph Matthews, as an Inn, and for which they are well adapted. The dwelling consists of ten rooms, and a large cellar beneath, kitchen, stable, and granary over, an excellent garden well stocked, and a large secure paddock; upwards of 100 acres of land can also be rented or not, at the option of the tenant. The premises are admirably adapted for an inn, or the residence of a respectable family, and are highly eligible for a boarding-school, being distant only one mile from Bathurst.

Rent moderate. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. M. Armstrong, Keppel-street, Bathurst.

N.B.—Possession can be given on the 1st July next.

Bathurst, May 30. 8681

COUNTY BRISBANE.

TO BE LET, 2560 acres of Land, situated on the Wybong and Newbingluba Creeks, in the above county.

Apply at the office of

Mr. MOREHEAD,
O'Connell-street.
June 8. 9134

SALES BY AUCTION

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, HAIRDRESSERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JUNE,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
17 PACKAGES, CONSISTING OF—

White Windsor soap
Extra perfumed ,,
Family white Windsor
Assorted fancy soap, shaving cakes and tablets
Cramer's superior eau de Cologne
Genuine Jean Maria de Farina's eau de Cologne
White and brown Windsor soap
Pomatum, lavender water, bears' grease
Bears' marrow, Macassar oil, cream of roses, citronella
Oil of roses, verbena, Naples soap
Aromatic spirits of vinegar, inexhaustible salts
Essence of Marcshale, Queen's bouquet, concentrated essence of roses
Royal extract of flowers fragrant essence of Hovenia, Royal Adelaide perfume, fragrant essence of geranium esprit de lavande aux millefleurs, eau de Portugal, &c.

Terms at sale. 8960

MR. POLACK will sell by auction at his Rooms, in Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JUNE,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

3500 Sheep, consisting of ewes, wethers, and lambs, to be delivered at Berrima.

Further particulars at the time of sale.

Terms, liberal.

The above is to close a partnership account, they are warranted sound, and never have been diseased. 8685

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 245, Pitt-street South,

THIS DAY, 9TH JUNE, 1846,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

A quantity of kitchen utensils, counters, &c., shop fixtures, gas fittings, dressing tables, wash-stands, packing cases, with a lot of sundries.

Terms—Cash. 9127

THIRTY-FIVE HOGSHEADS STAFFORDSHIRE ALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, AND RANKING IN QUALITY BETWEEN

BASS'S NO. 3
and
ALLSOP'S PALE ALE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has received instructions, from R. M. Robey, Esq., to submit to public competition, without the least reserve, at his Stores, King-street, adjoining the Commercial Wharf, on

WEDNESDAY, 10TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

35 HOGSHEADS STAFFORDSHIRE ALE.

An article that requires no comment, as it will recommend *itself* to the notice of every person who sells or drinks this strengthening beverage. It will be sold without reserve to close the consignment.

8 Cases, each 1 dozen, London bottled port wine
10 Pipes superior sherry
7 Hogsheads ditto ditto
10 Quarter-casks port wine
13 Cases, each 3 dozen, pale sherry.

Terms at sale. 8865

NOW LANDING,
Ex Rifleman.

HALF-PINT TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 10,
At 11 o'clock,

Five casks plain half-pint tumblers
One ditto decanters, wines, &c.

Terms at sale. 9125

SUPERIOR MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETOR, WHO IS LEAVING FOR THE INTERIOR.

MR. D. DAVIS will sell by auction, on the Premises, corner of Jamison-lane, Jamison-street, on

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
Comprising,—

Handsome four-post bedstead and furniture
Tent bedstead and furniture
Mattresses, tables, washstands
Superior Brussels carpet, rug, fender, fire-irons
Sideboard, set haircloth chairs
Sofa, telescope dining table, dresser and safe
Plate and plated articles, oil cloth
And a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.

Terms at sale. 9035

SHEET LEAD.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
Ex *Royal Saxon.*

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 12TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,

HL conjoined—
4 Rolls lead, No. 4
5 Ditto ditto, No. 6
2 Ditto ditto, No. 8

ALL MORE OR LESS DAMAGED.

Terms—Cash. 9122

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND AT TARRAGO, COUNTY ARGYLE, NEAR GOULBURN; TOGETHER WITH ALL THAT WELL-BUILT INN, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS ERECTED THEREON, NOW IN THE OCCUPATION OF WILLIAM KENNEDY, ESQ.

MR. BLACKMAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, Sydney, on

TUESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF JUNE, 1846,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

If not previously disposed of by private contract.

All that parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 960 acres, more or less, situated at

TARRAGO LAGOON,

County of Argyle, commencing at the north-west corner of the Village Reserve.

IMPROVEMENTS.

An Inn is built on the land, containing ten rooms, stabling for seven horses, cottage, men's huts, &c. Fifty acres cleared, fenced in, and in cultivation.

N.B. The main road to Gundaroo runs close to the inn, and there is an abundant supply of water. This farm is well adapted for a sheep or cattle run.

Terms and conditions at time of sale.

Particulars may be had on application at the inn, Tarrago; or at the Office of the "AUSTRALIAN TRUST COMPANY, CHARLOTTE-PLACE, SYDNEY." 8448

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO,

EX "ROYAL SAXON."

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Bonded Stores, Captain Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point,

THIS DAY, THE 9TH INSTANT,
At Two o'clock precisely,

H1—Two half-tierces negrohead tobacco (slightly damaged), branded William Kerr, ex *Royal Saxon*.

Terms at sale. 8839

FRENCH STAYS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX "ROYAL SAXON," CHARLESWORTH, FROM LONDON, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,

ISS, No. 47 under—
One trunk French stays,
7 Dozen much damaged
6 Dozen slightly ditto.

Terms—Cash. 9141

HARDWARE.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX "ROYAL SAXON," CHARLESWORTH, FROM LONDON, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THIS DAY, 9TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

J & JL		
B 16	1 Cask containing	24 Tinned inside stewpans and covers each No. 3, 7, 11, 14
,, 22	1 Cask containing	6 Fish kettles, each No. 3, 4, 6 2 Tea kettles, each No. 1, 2, 3, 4
,, 78	1 Cask containing	72 Double iron smoothing planes 48 Double iron Jack planes 36 Double iron trying planes
A 424	1 Cask containing	36 Dozen assorted padlocks 15 ,, chest ,, 3 ,, cupboard ,, 24 ,, till ,, 2 ,, rim ,, 6 Sets window blind mountings 8 Pair curtain bands

All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms—Cash. 9102

HARDWARE AND TWINE.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX "ROYAL SAXON," CHARLESWORTH, MASTER, FROM LONDON, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JUNE,
At eleven o'clock,

3004, in diamond.
827—1 Bale seal and seine twine, all much damaged
482—1 Cask bed screws, butt hinges, compasses, pincers, &c., all more or less damaged
485—1 Cask, 3 dozen, bell carriage springs, much damaged
2 Dozen tin dust pans, slightly damaged
493—1 Cask, 10 mortice locks, much damaged
28 mortice locks, slightly damaged
497—1 Cask, 28 dozen frying pans, slightly damaged.

Terms—Cash. 9103

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR MORT

Will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

3 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES, slightly damaged.
1 Trunk men's Blucher boots.

Terms, Cash. 9104

SHOE THREAD.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX "ST. GEORGE," HERNAMAN, FROM LONDON DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

3004 in diamond, 326 outside.

1 BALE CONTAINING—
4 Dozen 2 oz. balls brown shoe thread, slightly damaged
5½ Dozen 2 oz. balls brown shoe thread, much damaged.

Terms, cash. 9105

SHOP AND PREMISES.

OPPOSITE THE GATE OF THE NEW BARRACKS,
IN THE SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THIS DAY, 9TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

ALL that eligible Building and Premises, situate in Gipps-street, opposite the main gate of the New Military Barracks, Old South Head Road, consisting of—

SHOP AND PARLOUR
BAKEHOUSE FOR 300 TO 400 LOAVES
YARD, WITH STABLE, OFFICES, &c.

All built of brick, and at present let to a highly respectable yearly tenant, (Mr. Morgan, Baker,) at the low rental of £20.

The house commands all the business of the neighbourhood, and has never wanted for a tenant since it was built.

Terms at sale. 9142

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the residence of James Mitchell, Esq., opposite Darlinghurst Gaol, and near to the residence of Mr. Lancelot Iredale, Surry Hills.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

Loo tables, drawing-room chairs
Sofa, horse-hair squab and cushion
Dining room chairs, horse-hair seats
Dining room tables, with leaf
Iron bedsteads, with mattrasses
Washhand-stands, rocking chairs
Chests drawers, large wardrobe
Kitchen utensils, dressers, tables, &c.

Terms—Cash. 9140

BROADCLOTHS, REGATTA SHIRTS, CALICOES, HOSIERY, HATS.

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, JUNE 9, 1846,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

6 Pieces broadcloths, blue, brown, and green
1 Case regatta shirts
1 Bale stripe ditto
1 Case super calicos
1 Case hosiery
1 Case black hats.
1 Case merino shawls
Oilcloth tablecovers

Terms at sale. 9082

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
SIXTY-THREE PACKAGES
OF
NEW WINTER GOODS AND SLOPS.

NOW BEING LANDED

Ex "Rifleman," "Seymour," and "Levant."

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street.

ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

The following very select and useful assortment of

NEW WINTER GOODS,

viz.:—

Mixed plain and fancy doeskins
Black, drab, and fancy cassimeres
Double milled checked and striped doeskins
Plain and fancy buckskins
Double milled plain, fancy, and checked tweeds
6-4 milled waterproof tweeds
3-4 fancy and figured woollen trousering
3-4 Prince Albert check and cord ditto
Superior blue pilot coats, velvet collars
Shepherd's superior drab coats, with capes
Superfine Scotch tweed shooting coats
Pea coats and monkey jackets
Stout Scotch twilled shirts
Superfine doeskins, cassimere, and tweed trousers
Men's blue pilot cloth trousers
White serge and plaiding trousers
Blue and bright scarlet serge shirts
Superior blue and white worsted shirts
Ditto Valencia vests
Extra stout striped shirts
Ditto full sized regatta shirts
White shirts, linen fronts, collars, and wrists
Men's lambswool and worsted shirts
Scarlet and blue lamb's-wool shirts
Red and blue baize shirts
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 fine Witney blankets
4-4 stout linen apron check
Ladies' printed Cashmere dresses
Ditto ditto mousseline de laine ditto
Assorted Lancashire flannels
Victoria worsted tartans
Children's worsted boots and socks
Men's lambswool hose and half hose
Rich dark fancy prints
7-8 and 9-8 lilac prints
Real Scotch twilled shirting
9-4 to 12-4 white Marsella quilts
8-4 to 12-4 extra fine white counterpanes
Turkey red and Maddar cotton handkerchiefs
6-4 fine alpaca and checked lustres
Thirty-three and thirty-six inch stout grey shirting
Superior stitched moleskin trousers
Assorted winter shawls
9-4 and 10-4 bleached diaper rugs
Thirty-two to thirty-six inch stout bleached dowlas
Stout cotton and linen bedtick
Women's black and grey cotton hose
Linen huckabacks and diapers
Scotch checked ginghams
Dark small checked maddar prints
6-4 assorted Orleans cloth.

Mr. Newton, in directing the attention of the trade to this sale, feels called upon to state that a more choice and seasonable lot of goods he has not yet had the satisfaction of submitting to competition.

Terms at sale. 9047

FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES CRISPE, PUBLICAN, MYRTLE CREEK.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

40 ACRES OF LAND, COUNTY OF CAMDEN,

Described as follows:—

"Bounded on the east by a line south seventy-seven degrees east forty-two chains, commencing at William Chapman's north-west corner; on the south by a line west twenty-seven degrees south ten chains; on the west by a line north twenty-seven degrees forty chains; and on the north by Redbank Creek, to north-west corner of William Chapman's land aforesaid."

80 ACRES OF LAND, COUNTY OF CAMDEN,

Described as follows:—

"All that parcel of Land, containing eighty acres, more or less, situated in the County of Camden, and in a parish unnamed, on the Redbank Creek, in the colony aforesaid, commencing at a point bearing south twenty-seven degrees east, three chains from the south-west corner of the eighty acres farm measured on the east; and bounded on the south by a line bearing west twenty-seven degrees south twenty chains; on the west side by a line bearing north twenty-seven degrees west thirty-six chains to Redbank Creek; on the north by that Creek to the north-west corner of the aforesaid eighty acre farm, and on the east by that farm, being a line bearing south twenty-seven degrees east forty-nine chains, with a reserve for a road of one chain width to pass through the upper part of the said land, about three chains from the south boundary."

Terms at sale. 9013

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

SHARE IN THE PORT MACQUARIE STEAMPACKET

MAITLAND.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

At his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

ONE NINTH SHARE IN THE STEAMPACKET

MAITLAND,

which vessel was originally subscribed for in eleven shares of £500 each—say £5500.

The ninth share consists of an original share of £500, and the ninth of two original shares of £500 each, taken by Mr. Manning and Mr. Spark, and purchased from them by the nine remaining shareholders.

The splendid steamer *MAITLAND* is now and has been for years engaged in the Port Macquarie trade.

There is about £200 to the credit of the concern on account of the shareholders.

Terms at sale. 8696

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE.

TO SHIPPERS TO NEW ZEALAND AND THE ISLANDS, &c., IRONMONGERS, CROCKERY-WARE DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the stores of Messrs. Cooper and Holt,

WATERLOO WAREHOUSE, GEORGE-STREET,

ON WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,

Ex *London.*

One cask bastard bellows, damaged.

Ex *Henrietta.*

One bale blankets, damaged.

AFTER WHICH,

WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE SEVERAL CONSIGNMENTS,

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS—

4 Cases guns, (double and single barrelled)
2 Cases japan paper trays and chamber bellows
6 Crates cups and saucers
1 Crate basins
2 Crates baking dishes
5 Crates plates, willow pattern
3 Crates cups and saucers
2 Casks lamp globes and chimneys
3 Casks decanters and cruet frames
30 Kegs spikes, all sizes
1000 Pair T hinges, all sizes
18 Lime screens
2 Pair blacksmith's bellows, (36 and 48 inch)
480 Iron pots, 2 to 8 gallons.

Terms at sale. 9007

THURSDAY, 11TH JUNE.

THE LICENSE AND GOOD-WILL OF THE "GAS HOTEL,"

PUBLIC HOUSE,

SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF KENT-STREET AND THE ROAD LEADING TO THE GAS COMPANY'S WORKS,

WITH BAR FIXTURES, BEER-ENGINE, SPIRIT FOUNTAIN, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on the premises, Kent-street, on

THURSDAY, 11TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

The License and Good-Will of that well-known public-house the "Gas Hotel."

AND

Five-motion Beer-Engine, with piping
Eight-tap Spirit Fountain, ditto
Seven painted kegs, counter with zinc cover, copper wine warmer, with gas-pipe; wine, beer, and spirit measures, bar tables, forms, and settles, gas fittings, and shelving
Two large puncheons, each 300 gallons, with stands

ALSO.

A variety of household furniture.

☞ The above will be sold in one lot if required.

Terms at sale. 9003

FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE.

THE BARQUE "ISABELLA ANNA,"

Burthen 226 tons new, and 286 tons old register.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

The fast-sailing Barque

"ISABELLA ANNA,"

with all her stores, standing and running rigging, sails, guns and carronades, swivels, muskets, three good boats, extra spars, two new Europe warps, casks, salt provisions, and a great variety of useful stores and furniture.

This vessel is well found in every respect. She was on the Patent Slip five months ago, when she had 500 sheets of new copper. The sails are nearly new; the whole of her standing and running rigging were new this voyage, and the greater part of her masts and yards are new.

She is well adapted for a trader to

CHINA AND MANILA,

or for the

SANDAL WOOD OR CATTLE TRADE,

and would also be found most suitable for

A WHALING VOYAGE.

☞ Intending purchasers may inspect her AT THE CIRCULAR WHARF,

where she is now lying; an inventory of the stores may be seen at the Auction Mart.

Terms at sale. 9107

HORSES FOR INDIA.

MR. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, has received instructions from

JAMES ROBERTS, ESQ.,

To submit to public competition, on

FRIDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT,
At Noon,
At his Repository,

SEVERAL FIRST-RATE HORSES.

Mr. James Roberts's stud has been noted for several years past for having produced some of the most fashionable hacknies, amongst which may be mentioned Oily Gammon, Jim-along-Josey, and the celebrated trotting horse Toby.

This lot are of the same breed, and are suitable for any market where really good and stylish horses are required.

They will be at the Repository on Monday, the 8th June, where they will be on view till the day of sale, which is deferred till the 12th instant, in consequence of several intending purchasers having to attend the Meeting of the Agricultural Society at Penrith, on Wednesday, the 10th instant. 8994

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 5th June, 1846.

COOPER AND ANOTHER V. DYER.

IT being alleged to the Sheriff that the above named defendant is entitled to an annuity of one hundred and four pounds per annum, secured on the premises here

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1846.

Important Indian News.

THE BRITISH FORCES AGAIN VICTORIOUS AT THE SUTLEDGE.

(From the Launceston Examiner, May 30.)

By the *Eudora*, from the Mauritius, we have our regular files of the *Cerneen*, *Mauricien*, and *Sentinelle*, Mr. Randall has also favoured us with a number of Cape papers, prices current, a file of the *Englishman*, Calcutta paper, from December to the 21st February, inclusive, some numbers of the *Bombay Times*, *Maulmain Chronicle*, *Ceylon Herald*, and other journals, from which we compile the summaries of Eastern news in our columns of to-day. The most important intelligence is that connected with the progress of the war in India, for inserting full details of which, we have been compelled to postpone the publication of much matter of interest contained in the English papers received by late arrivals. The Mauritius journals contain a summary account of a great battle between the Seikhs and British forces on the 11th February; but from our file of the *Englishman* we are enabled to present to our readers a detailed account of antecedent events scarcely less important, in the form of a connected narrative.

The battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshur, which took place on the 18th and 21st December, will be fresh in the memory of our readers. They will have prepared the public to anticipate a protracted campaign; but it seems, from a variety of causes, upwards of a month elapsed before our army was in a condition to advance a step from the spot where its hard earned victories were achieved. The enemy, undaunted as it would seem, by their disastrous defeat, in the mean time established themselves within the frontier, and there took up an attitude of defence with a very little appearance of humiliation, but a considerable display of confidence. The *Englishman* observes, "the Sutledge, which seems an insurpassable barrier to us, is no obstacle to the enemy. He crosses and recrosses at pleasure, keeps up his main communication by means of a *tête du pont* bristling with guns, and finds no difficulty in detaching a force to insult our stations and burn our cantonments." The enemy contrived to detach a force to attack Loodhiana, about seventy miles in arrear of our main army, and succeeded in burning the station, after plundering it of everything that could be carried off. The losses sustained by the officers are said to be distressing, and the enemy were much encouraged by the success of this predatory incursion. The Seikhs burnt and plundered all the thatched bungalows, leaving ten barracks and the puckah houses alone standing. H.M. 50th regiment lost everything; mess stores, wine, china, &c., plundered.

In consequence of this and other threatening movements, Sir Harry Smith was sent with a division of about six thousand men, including two European regiments to unite with the troops at Loodhiana. On the 21st January he came unexpectedly upon the enemy, computed at thirty thousand, and for some unexplained reason appears to have not merely avoided fighting, but to have given orders to the troops not to defend themselves if attacked. The consequence of this was, the loss of the greater part of the baggage and stores which accompanied the division, and the unavenged loss of two or three hundred valuable soldiers. Private letters state that the troops were eager to be led to the attack, and that the cavalry alone, which was ably commanded, felt themselves competent to have dispersed the enemy.

The *Englishman* comments in terms of disparagement upon the conduct of Sir Harry, and his tardiness in giving battle, placing his diffidence in contradistinction to the achievements of Wellington, who defeated the Mahrattas at Assaye, with a smaller force than that commanded by Sir H. Smith, even before he was joined by the troops at Loodhiana. The result of Sir Harry's tactics was, however, so successful, that any seeming hesitation in the first instance, rather reflects credit upon his judgment, than censure upon his want of confidence or valour. An engagement took place on the 28th January, which we distinguish as the

BATTLE OF ALEEWAL.

It affords us unbounded satisfaction to be able to state that Sir Harry Smith has fully made up for the want of care displayed on his march from Ferozepoor to Loodheeanah, and what is singular, accomplished all he had to do in the two hours specified by our correspondent. A letter, a solitary one, it appears received *this morning*, brings the welcome intelligence that on the day appointed (the 28th) the united force attacked the Siekh entrenchments on the river near Buddewal. The action was sharp, and ended in a most decisive victory, the men carrying the guns with the bayonet. The Sikhs have been driven across the river, and so precipitate was their flight when they gave way, that they only attempted to carry off two light field pieces and failed, Captain Christie and his irregulars going forward and succeeded in spiking them. The number captured is said to be forty or thereabouts, besides which the baggage, ammunition, large quantities of stores, camels, oxen, and in fact everything the enemy had, fell into the hands of the victors. The Sikhs fought well for two hours, and are reported to have served their guns splendidly, so long as they stood by them; but could not resist the bayonet. "It was beautiful to see our brave fellows rush upon their batteries and turn over their gunners at the point of the bayonets." We have received no details of the loss on our side, but we are happy to hear that "it has been most trifling, the result considered." We shall, no doubt, have full particulars to-morrow, and shall not fail to lay them before our readers. We sincerely congratulate the Government on the signal success which has attended the relief of Loodheeanah. The moral effect of this victory will be very great. A suspicion prevailed in camp that Sir Henry Hardinge was with them.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan. 31.*

The following account of this victorious battle, is from the *Englishman* of the 9th of February:—

Our anticipation as to further particulars of the "Battle of Alleewal," reaching us this morning have been verified, and we lose no time in presenting our readers, according to promise, with all we have learnt, both from official papers forwarded to us in the most liberal spirit, and also from some of our friends. It appears that Sir Harry Smith marched from Buddeewal at daybreak, towards the enemy's camp. On reaching the village of Chuck, about eight miles from Buddeewal, the force came in sight of the enemy, with their right on Bhoomaree; and their left on Waleepoor. They advanced some distance towards the division beyond their entrenched camp, and cannonnaded the British troops for half an hour, till the force stormed the village of Alleewal, the key of their position. The whole of our line then advanced on them, charged, and was soon master of all their guns, on which they fled towards the river. The cannonade commenced at ten A.M. By 1 P.M. the enemy was driven across the river, and everything they had in our possession. Sir Harry Smith bears testimony, in a communication to the Commander-in-Chief, to the splendid charge of the cavalry, both "black and white," and to the remarkably good behaviour of the troops, both native and European. The Seikhs had no bridge, but two or three fords in crossing which numbers were drowned and killed, "as our advance was so rapid, that we overtook them before they got to the first ford." The day was favourable, cool, without much wind, "and altogether it was a most imposing sight." The Sirmoor Battalion, and the 56th Bengal Infantry, returned to Loodheeanah after the action, and reached the place about midnight. The loss on our side is, as stated on Saturday, most trifling, considering the result, and does not exceed, we understand, 400 in killed and wounded. The 16th Lancers seem to have been the greatest sufferers, their loss being estimated at 120 killed and wounded. The brigade consisting of H.M. 50th foot, and the 47th and 48th Bengal Infantry (Col. Wheeler's) suffered severely, being in advance. The loss of the Nusseree Battalion is also great. The following is, we believe, nearly a correct list of the casualties in the commissioned ranks, and it is a subject of heart-felt congratulation that it is so very small. We hope to be in receipt of the official despatches in a few days:—

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.

Lieut. H. D. Swetenham, H M. 16th Lancers.
Lieut. or Cornet Williams, of the same corps.
Capt. C. R. Grimes, H.M. 50th Foot.
Lieut. Smallpage, of the 55th N.I. (4th Irreg.)

Wounded.

Major Smyth, H.M. 16th Lancers.
Lieut. Du Vernet, H.M. 31st Foot.
Ensign John Parcell, H.M. 31st Foot (? 50th.)
Ensign Farmer, H.M. 50th Foot.
Captain Pringle O'Hanlon, Major of Brigade.
Lieut. H. J. Frampton, H.M. 50th Foot.
Lieut. William P. Elgee. H.M. 50th Foot.
Ensign P. J. S. Bragshawe, 36th Bengal N.I.
Lieut. and Adjt. Fred. Wall, 48th Bengal Inf. (badly.)
Captain Henry Palmer, 48th Bengal Infantry.
Ensign W. E. Marshall, 48th ditto.
Captain H. L. Bird, 48th ditto.

The intelligence of the action, despatched from the field of battle at half-past one p.m. of the 28th January, reached Ferozepore during the night of the same day, and on the morning of the 29th, a royal salute announced the result of the army in camp, a fact which shows that the communication has been immensely improved during the last few days. The effect of this victory will be incalculable on this side of the river, and ensure entire submission on the part of all those who were induced, so long as the Seikhs remained in force on this side, to do what they could to impede our arrangements. The siege train will probably reach Ferozepore this day.—*Delhi Gazette Extra, February 2.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Notification, Foreign Department, Camp Ferozepore, the 31st January, 1846.—The Governor-General, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, had the greatest satisfaction in announcing to the army of the Sutlej, drawn up in its position on the morning of the 29th instant, that a most decisive victory had been obtained the preceding day by the forces detached to Loodianah under the immediate Command of Major-General Sir Harry Smith.

The troops proclaimed, by the most cordial cheers, their pride in the achievements of their comrades.

The community at large will also be anxious to participate in the same warm feelings, and the Governor-General, although he is not in possession of the official reports of the battle, can no longer delay publishing, for general information, the enclosed General Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Divisional Order issued by Major-General Sir Harry Smith, the day after the action.

The Seikh Force, which had crossed the Sutlej for the purpose of intercepting the communications of the British Army, was met on the 28th instant, by the troops under the personal command of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., and was signally defeated. Their infantry was driven out of every village which it had attempted to occupy at the point of the bayonet. Their cavalry was routed in every part of the field where it endeavoured to make a stand against ours, and the whole of the artillery captured, remains as the proud record of the superiority of the Indian Army over the enemy which has ventured to attack it.

The Governor-General orders that a salute of 21 guns be fired in honour of the victory of Aliwal, at all the stations of the army.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

(Copies.)

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ.

Head-quarters, Camp Nialkee, 30th January, 1846.—It affords the Commander-in-Chief the most cordial satisfaction to publish to the army the following Division Order, issued by his gallant comrade in arms Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., to the brave troops under his command, on the occasion of the decisive victory obtained over the enemy at Aliwal on the 28th instant.

ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ—DETACHMENT ORDER.

Head-quarters, Camp Aliwal, 29th January, 1846.—Major-General Sir H. G. Smith has the heartfelt gratification to congratulate the gallant troops on the victory obtained over the enemy yesterday, by the united efforts of all arms and every class of troops.

The enemy it is stated had, up to the evening of the 26th, 56 guns and 20,000 men; on that evening, he received a reinforcement of 12 guns, and 4000 Regular or Aeen Troops. Our force consisted of 32 guns, and not half the number of these men; yet so ably were the orders of attack conducted, with the regularity of a field-day, that each column and line arrived at its point of attack to a moment, and the enemy was driven by repeated charges of cavalry and infantry headlong back over the river. Many perished in the crossing of the deep ford. Every gun is in the possession of the victors, with the exception of three; one sticking in the middle of the ford, and two others on the enemy's bank; these have, however, been gallantly spiked by Lieutenant Holmes, of the 11th Irregulars, and Private Scott, of the Horse Artillery.

Such victories are not achieved without loss; the Major-General, from all reports he has yet received, trusts it is comparatively small; and while, in common with the troops, he regrets the loss, it is his happy position to applaud, by every expression of his satisfaction, the prompt and energetic obedience shown by all officers in command, which enabled the Major-General to attain a result so important at this moment to the completion of the war; casting additional fame on the already high renown of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops. The battle of Aliwal will stand prominent on record as one achieved by the united valour of such Officers and Soldiers, who may all rely upon every justice being rendered their services, by a faithful representation of them to our gallant Commander-in-Chief, than whom no General will more appreciate their merits: and the Major-General will have the pleasure and gratification to lay before the Right Honorable the Governor-General, the valuable and energetic services, the cordial co-operation and assistance of Major Mackeson, Captain Cunningham, and Lieutenant Lake, to whom the Major-General feels deeply indebted.

H. G. SMITH, Major-General.
P. GRANT, Major,
Deputy adjutant-General of the Army.

(*True Copies.*)

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

From the papers between the 9th and 21st, we learn that Sir Charles Napier was preparing to advance from the south, and that the very rumour of his appearance had already induced the Dewan of Mooltan to pray forgiveness. The *Englishman's* letters say that he is collecting a very large force, which, under such a leader, will be sufficient to give a good account of all that can be brought to oppose him. His army is to advance in two divisions, one on the right bank of the Indus, probably under General Simpson; the other one on the left, under Sir Charles himself; they will unite near Mooltan. A letter from Sukkur of the 22nd January says,—"In a few days Sir Charles Napier will have 10,000 or 12,000 men here, with which he will march on Mooltan, but we have been ten days on the river, and have not had any news since the bloody fights at at Ferozepore; and we are therefore, in the dark as to what our movements may ultimately be. The 86th and 17th are the only Queen's regiments with our force." The force assembled or assembling upon our frontier will exceed any army ever brought together in India under a British General. Even the troops engaged at Ferozeshah are estimated at sixteen to seventeen thousand, and their numbers must have been speedily increased even after the losses sustained in that battle, by those who were on their way to join them.

THE BATTLE OF ATTAREE.

Another glorious victory was gained by our indomitable troops on the 10th February, at a place called Attaree, about four and a half miles from Ferozepore, making the fourth hard fought action within the space of six weeks. The victory was achieved with less sacrifice of life on the part of the British, than was sustained in the actions of December. Ten thousand of the enemy are supposed to have been killed, and about two thousand of our own troops. Amongst the killed, we regret to report Sir Robert Dick, Colonel Taylor, 28th; Colonel Ryan of the 50th, some years ago the much respected Commandant of Launceston; Captain Tew, who acquired many friends during the time the 50th was stationed here, and several other officers of that regiment, whose names will be recognised by many in this island. We take the following brief account of the engagement from the *Englishman* of the 21st February:—

"The shelling commenced at six, or a quarter to six, on 10th February, and lasted vigorously till twelve o'clock at noon. Our artillery played with fearful effect into the Seikh's camp and entrenchments. The enemy plied their guns with great activity, courage, and desperation. Their bridge of boats was destroyed by the shelling, and no alternative left, but to sell their lives as dearly as they could. The entrenchments were carried at the point of the bayonet. European and native regiments emulating each other which should be foremost in capturing the guns. Every gun which the Seikhs brought over, between 75 and 80 in number has been taken, and their force on this side the Sutledge has been almost annihilated.

"Sir John Grey's force crossed the river at Attaree yesterday evening, and General Littler's division it is expected will cross this evening at Khondah Ghat.

"The troops behaved nobly in the trenches. Thrice were they repulsed by the Seikhs, but thrice with renewed efforts they returned to the charge, and drove the enemy back in every direction. Of the native troops the Goorkas behaved so bravely as to elicit from the European and native regiments great praise.

"The troops engaged yesterday are moving to Ferozepore with the wounded, who will be distributed among the depôt hospitals here."

By an arrival at the Mauritius, the *Delhi Gazette* of 23rd February, a day later date, was received there, from which the following detailed account of this action is extracted:—

Camp, 4½ miles from Ferozepore,
11th February, 1846.

At three o'clock yesterday morning, the army was formed for the attack. General Smith occupied the right of our line, General Dick formed on the left of the army in continuation, whilst the centre, under General Gilbert, covered a multitude of heavy guns and rocket boards, near the forfeited village occupied as the outpost. At daylight all were in position, and about sunrise the guns commenced on both sides, when shells and rockets followed one another in rapid succession and with unerring aim, proved by the frequent explosion of the enemy's ammunition waggons. During this interval the infantry were lying within cannon range under cover, facing the works. At first, I speak chiefly of the extreme left, and therefore of our gallant friends of the 53rd, a few horsemen showed themselves, reconnoitering and directing the river, by the brigade. The cannonade continued for a couple of hours, and then, as if by mutual consent, ceased; when the enemy appeared lining the whole of the position,—and, as it was entirely surrounded, and having found themselves thus situated, without perceiving the route of the columns, which arrived at their stations during darkness, tried to be prepared at all points with an army estimated at 80,000 men and 70 guns. At this crisis the advance was ordered, General Smith having moved to a false attack with the view of distracting the attention. In an instant every gun was opened from a common centre in the works of the enemy, and a tremendous fire was continued on the British troops, and in some instances answered with tolerable effect by our light field pieces: but the enemy were too well protected, and shot after shot was replied to by the Sikhs with fatal precision. The advance, however, was not to be retarded, and the whole closed in towards the entrenchments. The 53rd on the extreme left, covered by two or three companies of Sepoys in skirmishing order, moved across at least 4200 yards, skirting the river and marching through deep sand. On they went in line amidst a shower of grape and musketry, which opened at all points, even from guns on the opposite focus of the entrenched position. The Sikhs saw their danger, but elated with confidence in the strength of their defences, stood firm and fought bravely behind their position; a shout, a run, and a fire, had no effect; the men were tired from the heavy ground, the balls continued increasing, and the Europeans falling fast, when their cavalry made an effort for a rescue, and were seen preparing for a charge; the regiment formed a square, the gallant Sepoys closed on their own centre, and the firing became more desperate. The cavalry took warning, the corps re-formed line, and moved to the charge; another frightful effort on the part of the enemy, which still having yet entered the position anywhere. Suddenly the steady advance created a panic, the Sikhs gradually gave way in front of us; their cavalry, though at first a small body, moved towards the ford, and every man in the trenches began to give way; firing or musketry in all quarters announced the event, and although the conflict continued to rage with vehemence, and the struggle was intense, the enemy were forced at the point of the musket on to the ford, where they were received by the two companies of the Sepoys and 53rd, who found themselves actually in the anomalous position of being between the enemy and his reserve. Regiment after regiment came down in slow succession to pass over, and regiment after regiment, both horse and foot, moved on

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amidst one continual rattle of destructive musketry, without returning a single shot, excepting those fired by men despairing of their lives, or some vagabond wounded Akalies. At this juncture came under observation the most wonderful scene the human mind could conceive. The bridge of boats having partly sunk by the pressure, the whole Sikh army, part of whom tried to outflank our right batteries, arrived on the ford and were trying to escape. The river was deep, and stream rapid, the multitude immense, and the firing so incessant, that the loss of life was terrific. Each individual as he was shot by the bullets, became at once a corpse, without a hope of escape from the current, the depth of which exceeded four feet and a half generally, and much more in particular spots. This lasted about three hours, when the corps already named being entirely without ammunition for the time, and having used all the spare caps with Sikh cartridges, moved to the rear; leaving the work of destruction to be completed by the light artillery, who continued, with other corps, till not a man remained. Ten thousand slain is a moderate calculation of the loss. Ours has been severe; about a fifth of the above or less, every corps having suffered greatly. To attempt a description of all the features of the battle would require an eye-witness from each regiment; but the fact that it fell to the lot of the 53rd to carry the key of the position in a most miraculous manner, cannot be denied. Good luck or good management—little signifies it which it is, as none will gainsay the fact, all the arrangements connected with this most important triumph evinced the highest generalship, and its result the most consummate bravery; but the position of the enemy was strong beyond all conception. High ramparts and deep ditches, traverses, holes, and banks, constructed under the immediate eye of a skilful Spanish engineer,* defied the most desperate efforts of our troops; and would have continued to defy our efforts much longer, had not the 53rd, by throwing up their right shoulder, fortunately come on the only unprotected point of the camp, embracing about thirty yards, being the actual road from the bridge into the heart of the entrenchments, and thus taking possession of it. Notwithstanding the fire continued severe, the effect was visible, and the enemy abandoned all their guns, which being fixed in embrazures, could scarcely be removed with even the assistance of dhurwas and dragropes. The Sikh columns moved out of range on the right bank, and having pitched their tents, previously sent across, while three or four heavy guns, which had at different times played upon our force, saluted the camp followers and stragglers employed in collecting the trophies and burning the bridge and camp—thus adding, if possible, to the horrors of the battle. But the Sikhs are taught a lesson; and we trust British supremacy, with its fresh laurels, will hold glory despite the insult of a conquered foe, who are in turn now to be attacked at home, as General Smith, with the advance guard of the army of the Sutledge broke ground this morning on its march to the bridge of boats at Ferozepore, across which General Littler has already proceeded with the troops and guns.

The following is a list of those names of the killed and wounded which have as yet reached us; but we regret to add, that it is by no means complete, and that several names have yet to be communicated:—

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.

Major-Gen. Sir R. Dick, K. C. B., commanding 3rd division
C. C. Taylor, C.B., H.M. 29th foot, commanding 2nd brigade 2nd division
Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Davies, H.M. 9th foot
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ryan, K. H., H.M. 50th
Captain G. E. D. Werren, H. M. 53rd foot
Lieutenant H. E. Y. Faithful, H.A.
Lieutenant F. W. A. Hamilton, 1st Eu. Lt. Infantry
Brev. Captain Fletch Shuttleworth, 1st Eur. Lt. Infantry
Captain Hay, 50th N. I.
Ensign G. H. Davieson, 1st Eu. Light Infantry
Captain J. Fisher, 23rd N. I.
Lieutenant J. S. Rawson, 63rd N. I.
Lieutenant W. T. Bartley, H. M. 62nd foot
Captain G. M'Leod Tew, H. M. 50th foot
Lieutenant A. M'Queen, 42nd Light Infantry

Wounded.

Major-General Sir J. Littler, K.C.B., commanding 4th division.
Major-General W. R. Gilbert, commanding 2nd division.
Major C. Grant, H. Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, H.M. 3rd Dragoons, through both legs.
Lieutenant-Colonel Gold, H.M. 53rd foot.
Lieutenant F. Mackenzie, 26th N.I. (dangerously).
Lieutenant W. D. Playfair, 23rd N.I. (dangerously).
Lieutenant and Adjutant Donning, H.M. 53rd foot, ditto.
Lieutenant A. B. O. Stokes, H.M. 53rd foot, shot in the breast.
Captain T. Smart, H.M., 53rd foot, leg amputated.
Lieutenant John Chester, H.M. 53rd foot, shot through the lungs and back.
Ensign H. Lucas, H.M. 53rd foot, slightly, by a bayonet in the leg.
Lieutenant R. N. Clarke, H.M. 53rd foot, badly
Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, offg. Adjutant-General, lost an arm.
Lieutenant J. Bucher, Eng.
Captain W. Halford, 41st N.I.
Captain J. Cumberlege, 41st N.I. severely
Lieut. M. T. Kemble, 41st N.I.
Lieut. A. W Onslow, 41st N.I.
Captain H. Alpe, 41st N I.
Brigadier Penny, Commander Nusseeree Bat., slightly
Brigadier M'Laren, Commander 4th brig. 2nd division
Lieut. O'Brien, Ada Nusseeree Bat.
Captain Needham, H.M. 50th foot
Major Potwhett, 42nd Light Infantry.

Sir R. Dick, who was struck in the stomach by a round shot, and survived the wound some hours, was inhumed with military honours at nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th, at Ferozepore. A royal salute was fired at Ferozepore on the morning of the 11th in honour of the victory, also from the guns taken from the enemy; and the necessary preparations having been made during the night of the 10th and in the morning of the 11th, two brigades of infantry, one of cavalry, and a considerable body of artillery, crossed the river at Khoonda Ghat, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th, from which hour we may safely date the fall of the Sikhs as an independent nation. These troops were followed by others on the 12th, and on the 13th or 14th almost every man intended for service in the Punjaub will have crossed the river; and we should not be at all surprised to hear, before next Saturday, that the flag of the Khalsas had been replaced on the walls of Lahore by that of St. George. At the latest hour on the afternoon of the 12th, the number of Sikh guns captured from the enemy was estimated at 82; and some of them had already been brought into Ferozepore, with horses and bullocks attached to them as taken from the enemy. They are pronounced capable of being formed into light field batteries with comparatively trifling repairs to the harness. Amongst them are those presented to Runjeet Singh by Lord William Bentinck.

The Vakheels of Goolab Singh, Lall Chunnee, Lall et General Mehtab Singh, who had, we believe been refused an audience of the Governor-General until after the action of the 10th, were, on its termination, admitted to the honour, and had a long conference with Sir Henry Hardinge. They quitted the camp on the afternoon of the 11th, on their way back to Lahore, but it is understood that, whatever inclination there may have been before the battle to listen to the propositions of Goolab Singh, such had considerably abated after the engagement.

Brigadier Wheeler crossed, we have reason to believe, but have no direct intelligence, the Sutlege, on the 12th or 13th, and was to have taken possession of the Fort of Phulour forthwith. The 11th light cavalry had been ordered from Ferozepore to reinforce him.

Just as we were going to press, we received letters from Ferozepore of the 13th, with a few additional particulars. One of them says that the 29th, 31st, 50th, and 53rd foot, and 1st European light infantry, suffered the greatest loss. The latter went into action with 20 officers and 456 men. Three officers were killed, 9 wounded, 6 of them severely; 33 men killed, and 152 wounded, several since dead; Brigadier M'Laren being wounded, having rendered it necessary to resign the command of his brigade at the commencement of the action, the same devolved on Major Birrell of the 1st European, who were, during the action, commanded by Captain Seaton.

We have also letters this morning from Lahore, to the 8th of February, and gather from a hasty perusal that the fortifications of the town were being put in order! Another Vakheel had been sent to the Governor-General.

A letter from Sir Charles Napier's camp, dated Kotree, the 3rd February, says they were halted for steamers to take them up to Roree. The left wing of the 11th N. I. had embarked that morning; the remainder were to leave next day. The writer adds, that their marches were nominally, that is, according to Sir Charles Napier, sixteen Irish miles a day, but really one-and-twenty. Some officers, who wished to wait for their horses, were told by the General that he thought them as well able to walk as their men.

MOFUSSIL.—The intelligence from Lahore is becoming daily more interesting. Our correspondent who had, up to the time of the defeat of Runjoor Singh, at Aleewal, been under the necessity of adopting the strictest incognito, has been able to go abroad again, and is evidently making the best use of his opportunity. It will be observed that there is an apparent inclination on the part of Rajah Goolab Sing to negociate, but we sincerely trust that no terms he can offer will be accepted. We are quite convinced that nine-tenths of the native population would infer inability from any measure short of the conquest of the Punjab, and public opinion is beginning to be of some consequence even in India. We have right on our side, we have power, and we have opportunity. If the latter is allowed to slip, such another is not likely to occur again. We trust, however, that our remonstrances are unnecessary; the increase of the army, and the summons for more troops to all parts of India, and beyond it, show that the only safe measure is in a fair way of adoption.—*Delhi Gazette, February* 14.

A Ferozepore correspondent, who was in both the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshahur, writes to correct certain errors in the accounts which appeared in our paper. He says, "at the commencement of the action at Moodkee, Brigadier Bolton was severely wounded and carried off the field, and Colonel Hicks immediately assumed the command of the 1st Brigade, held it during the day, and brought the Brigade out of the field into camp. He also led the 1st Brigade into action at Ferozeshahur, and still commands it. Colonel Ryan of the 50th commanded the 2nd Brigade at Moodkee and Ferozeshahur, when Brigadier Wheeler was wounded."

We regret much to learn that two of the Staff Officers, necessarily left at Umballah to carry on the duties of that station, have expressed an opinion that it would be better if all the ladies would leave the place and cross the Jumna.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* has pointed out the effect of a protracted war upon the commerce of this country. He is perfectly correct as to the immediate stagnation which it occasioned in the sale of British goods; but this is only the first step of the injury inflicted. The people who buy little, can sell little; or in other words, the producers must accept lower prices for their produce, and their ability to purchase will consequently be diminished long after the immediate alarm ceases. How far this may react upon the revenue, it is impossible to calculate, but every one who wishes well to the country will deprecate protracted hostilities. The war in which we are at present engaged was unavoidable; it has long been foreseen, and if it has found us unprepared, it is not for want of timely warning.

The *Delhi Gazette* reports the arrival of Raja Goolab Sing at Lahore, and considers it an event of importance. We have very good authority for saying that he is extremely unpopular there, and that his interference is not likely to affect the progress of the war, though it may decide his own fate.

General orders of the 28th January contain an official refutation of the reports which had been circulated injurious to H.M. 62nd Regiment. We are glad to have been the very first to contradict the statements so hastily made, and as we did it upon the authority of officers of other corps, actually present in the field, we are not surprised that the Commander-in-Chief should have thought it only an act of justice, both to that regiment and to those of the native infantry brigaded with it, to give as early as possible an official contradiction to all that could have cast a slur upon them. The Commander-in-Chief now expresses his cordial approbation of the conduct of the 62nd on the night of the 21st December.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions, that a subscription for the distressed Irish had commenced there and at Mofussil; £3000 had been collected.

The following is from a correspondent at Shikarpore, and is dated 31st January:—"Sir Charles Napier reached Hyderabad on the 26th, and will be at Sukkur by the 4th or 5th proximo. A force of some 12 or 13,000 men is collected, consisting of H.M. 17th and 86th, 1st Bombay Fusileers, 2nd Bengal Europeans, Troops and Batteries of Artilleries, both Bengal and Bombay, 4th and 15th Bengal N.I., 7th, 12th, 13th, 17th and 18th Bombay N.I., Jacob's Horse, Bunklekund Legion, Belooch corps, Camel corps, and 6th and 7th Bengal Cavalries. Two columns go up, the one this side to Mittenkot across the Indus to Dera Ghazee Khan, and enter Mooltan in that direction. The other goes up the opposite bank, and crosses the river at Phawulpore or thereabouts. Nothing, however, is known positively, as Sir Charles is a capital hand at keeping his plans secret. They say, when he arrives we will go up by thirty mile marches, and the camels are to be loaded very lightly for this reason. I for one do not expect to see Sukkur again, but think that we shall summer at Mooltan. The Deewan, they say, is in a dreadful stew; but with the exception, perhaps, of a little skirmishing, I do not expect that we shall meet with much opposition, except perhaps at Mooltan itself, for there is a citadel there. I wish much that we had the cold weather, instead of the hot before us. I believe there is a Persian proverb which says, only heat, dust, beggars, and graves are to be found in Mooltan; but the Doab between the Indus and Chenab must be a rich country. All the troops are encamped at Roree; but it is supposed the 17th Queen's, two Bombay native corps, and the troops at Shikapore, will go up on that bank. At any rate, one thing I imagine is certain, viz., that we will move somewhere, and as we cannot arrive under any circumstances at Ferozepore in time, Mooltan I think is the place."—*Calcutta Englishman, February* 26.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

DINNER TO W. BRADLEY, ESQ., M.C., AT GOULBURN.

THE public dinner proposed to be given to the above gentleman took place yesterday evening, June 3rd, in the Goulburn Inn. The dinner (furnished by Mr. Mendleson) was of the most sumptuous description, comprising every luxury that could be procured from Sydney; and the wines were of superior quality. All gave universal satisfaction, and reflected great credit on Mr. Mendleson, considering the short notice he had. The whole of the arrangements were so made that there was not the smallest confusion, notwithstanding the large number assembled. The entrance was decorated with evergreens, over which was "Welcome," and above, and in front of the balcony, was "W. B." in variegated lamps. The evening being very suitable for such displays, it had a beautiful effect. The dining room was seated for above eighty persons, and extra seats had to be provided. Over the seat of the Chairman was placed the Australian coat of arms, with the accompanying motto, "Advance Australia," over which was written "William Bradley, Esq., M.C.," and underneath "Public Worth and Private Virtues;" in front of the gallery was the sign of Amity, with the motto "Union is Strength." About seven o'clock, the Committee waited on their guest at his house, and requested him to accompany them to the entertainment. On entering the inn, he was greeted with cheers from the crowd, and on taking his place at the table the band struck up a quick march. The company assembled on the occasion consisted of most of the respectable inhabitants of Goulburn and its vicinity, Bungonia, Marulan, &c., amongst whom we observed Dr. Murphy, the president, assisted on the right by the Rev. Mr. Brenan, on the left by Mr. Bradley; Drs. Waugh and Yarnold, croupiers; J. F. Macarthur, Esq., J.P., W.P. Faithful, Esq., J.P., W. Chatfield, Esq., J.P., Captain Hovell, J.P., J. Styles, Esq., J.P., — Morphy, Esq., J.P., Major Lockyer, Messrs. John O'Sullivan, E. B. Kitson, N. C. Phillips, Esq., Thomas Brodie, Esq., Messrs. E. Moses, Bull, M'Kellar, Turnbull, &c., &c. A more respectable company of gentlemen and tradesmen never sat down together in the county of Argyle.

On the cloth being removed,

The CHAIRMAN called on the company to fill their glasses, and rose to propose the first toast, which he prefaced with a few appropriate remarks, saying, that the first duty that devolved upon us on such occasions as the present, was to show our loyalty to the Queen; and although far removed from the seat of Government, and the pomp and majesty of our Sovereign, he was confident that loyalty burned in the breast of every gentleman present. Our loyalty was not affected by our distance, or the want of seeing her arrayed in splendour; our loyalty was more than the cold definition of it given by some; ours was attachment to the Sovereign of the realm. It had been insinuated by some, at various times and various places, that loyalty was not indigenous to British colonists; but we at least will show that such is a base slander, and does not apply to those of New South Wales,—confident as I am that our respect and veneration for the Sovereign proceeds as much from the warm and ardent emotions of our heart, as from the more sober dictates of our reason and understanding. He then gave "The Queen, and may she long reign over us;" which was received with much cheering. Air, "God save the Queen."

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family:" and in doing so said—The illustrious consort of the Queen claims our next regards, and I believe he is better known to us by his negative than his positive qualities: absorbed in the blaze of glory that surrounds the British Queen, the Prince-Consort is content to pursue his course in as inoffensive a manner as is consistent with his state. By this prudent conduct he shows his acquaintance with the Englishman's character and with the English constitution, but ever jealous of influence. He has been the choice of the Queen's heart, not of cold policy; and we do honour to the man whom our sovereign hath delighted to honour, and homage to the Prince, which his station and character inspire. I therefore give "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was received with applause. Air, "Prince Albert's March."

In proposing the next toast the CHAIRMAN said—It is our duty to honour the representative of our sovereign in this colony, although it has been boldly asserted that we may omit to do so without infringing our principles of loyalty and respect for the Queen. Gentlemen, I deny the position, and your cheers confirm me in my opinion. We, at least, are prepared to testify our respect for the station—I can also add, our respect for the man. For, however we may differ upon political measures—however we may dispute the effects of this legislation or that—we are too much imbued with the fair and liberal disposition of Englishmen to deny to the estimable private character and worth that approbation which we withhold from the public measures of public men. And, gentlemen, though we may hold opinions differing from his Excellency as to the expediency and wisdom of many of his measures, and differ from many of our fellow-colonists upon the same; yet I am sure you agree with me when I say, that there is but one opinion, from Port Phillip to Moreton Bay, as to the integrity and the ability which his Excellency pays to the conduct of the public affairs of the colony. "The Governor, Sir George Gipps"—which was received with much cheering. Air, "See, the conquering hero comes."

On the CHAIRMAN again rising and requesting the croupiers to see all glasses filled, he said: Every man with a British heart within his bosom will not refuse me a bumper—and spirit-stirring cheer for the toast I have now the honour to propose; and although we will allow that the arts of peace are more conducive to the welfare of the world, and of this colony in particular, yet when occasions require that "war's alarm" should supersede the gentle bustle of peace, who will be backward in awarding to our countrymen in arms that meed of approbation which they so dearly earn and so richly deserve. Gentlemen, the glorious achievements of our Indian army, which still ring in our ears, and the heroic actions of our navy upon the shores of New Zealand, and in the piratical islands of the Indian Ocean, give assurance that should any formidable foe threaten the stability and integrity of our empire, the old renown of England would again shine forth, and be emblazoned like the past on the page of future history. "The Army and Navy," which was received with much cheering. Air, "Rule Britannia."

Major LOCKYER returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN, in again rising, said, I perceive your anxiety to receive from me the toast of the evening, and shall endeavour to be brief, although I feel quite inadequate in any way to do justice to your wishes and the subject. It is now, gentlemen, just three years since I had first the distinguished honour in proposing to you as a fit and proper person to represent your district in the Legislative Council, our worthy guest, Mr. Bradley; he was at that time an untried man in public life, known only to you by his great private worth and amiable qualities, which rendered him beloved by you all; and which caused him to be unanimously chosen to fill the important trust which you confided to him; is it necessary for me, gentlemen, to refer to his course since that time—no, no. Is it necessary for me to say—for we have all marked his course—that he performed the duties of our representative with that zeal, industry, and integrity, which was to have been expected from him (continued cheers); constant in his attendance at the house, he missed no opportunity of recording his vote and showing his approbation or disapprobation of the measures of the day. Independent in his character and conduct (cheers), he never, on any occasion, was influenced either by party or factious prejudices (cries of Never, never). Gentlemen, I ask now "has Mr. Bradley fulfilled your expectations?" (Cries of "He has, he has.") Has he in your opinion performed his functions? (Yes, yes, and cheers.) Your rapturous applause conveys your unanimous answer, that he has faithfully fulfilled your expectations; he has faithfully performed his functions. (Reiterated cheering.) This, then, Gentlemen, is the reward of his conduct; this demonstration is the testimony to his public worth, (cheers); proud am I that I should be the means of giving expression to your feelings of saying to him, receive the approbation of your fellow-citizens, the testimony of regard for public duties faithfully performed (loud, long, and continued cheering). And, gentlemen, deep is the regret that Mr. Bradley's public and private connection with us is about to terminate; deeper still the regret for the cause which occasions it; friendly and affectionate ties are not to be readily torn asunder: let us hope, gentlemen, that the chain is but lengthened, not broken; let us look forward with pleasing anticipation to the period when we may gather up the superfluous evils, and receive back amongst us our mutual friend, with his lady, renovated and restored by the healing influences of another clime; and if fervent aspirations for the integrity of their domestic welfare—if ardent wishes for the realisation of his hopes and expectations can avail, then, indeed, may our desires be crowned with success—then, indeed, may it be permitted us the pleasing duty of offering to him our heartfelt congratulations, as it becomes us now to tender to him our no less heartfelt sympathies. Dr. Murphy then proposed the health of Mr. Bradley, which was received with the most deafening applause ever heard in a public assembly. Air, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

Mr. BRADLEY, on rising, was greeted with tremendous expressions of applause, and was unable to proceed for some minutes, and when quietness was obtained, he said, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, to find myself in my present position—surrounded by the independent electors of Argyle, who have spontaneously come

* A gentleman long since known to us, Colonel Don Hurbon de Alcantra.

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forward to give expression to their opinions respecting the course I have pursued in my humble endeavours to serve you as your representative in Council; and that that opinion is an expression of approbation, makes me proud to stand before you to receive that expression at your hands. When by your suffrages I was elected your representative I was not without misgivings, believing, as I did, and do still, that there were other and better men—men more qualified, (cries of "No, no") men of more ability and talent, more capable of giving expression to their sentiments, whom you could have returned; but notwithstanding my inability, you were pleased to select me as your first representative in the first popular Council assembled in New South Wales. On that occasion I was proud to aspire to the distinguished honour of representing you in the Colonial Legislature (cheers); but, gentlemen, I feel more pride to think that I have neither forfeited your good opinion nor lost your confidence. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") Gentlemen, I will only say a few words as to my course in Council. I confess when I entered that House it was with a bias to support the Government, and always had pleasure when I could consistently do so; and when I was compelled to vote against it, it was always with regret. I have never given a vote under the influence of party feeling, but simply on the merits of the question under discussion; (cheers, re-echoed again and again). Gentlemen, I am sorry that I have not been able to take a more active part in the Legislative Council, and that for the present our connection is about to cease on account of circumstances over which I have no control; but I feel less regret in resigning the honourable charge you committed to me, on account of the public testimony of your approbation (cheers, deafening cheers). Gentlemen, I have been long a resident amongst you, I feel myself identified with its interests, I cannot leave it without pain; when I look around and see the steady and marked improvement that has been going on amongst you in every department, both in the town and in the country, it fills me with pleasure. I saw the first bark hut that was put together in this town: this was its humble origin; but in a few years it has become the most flourishing inland town in the whole country. I am compelled to leave you; but it is only, Providence permitting, for a time; for I hope to return to you again to spend the evening of my days amongst you (long and continued cheering). But whether here or in Britain, the land dear to so many of you, my memory shall revert with pleasure to the expression of the independent electors of Argyle exhibited this evening. Mr. B. sat down amidst applause which continued for a considerable time..

Rev. Mr. Brenan proposed the next toast, "Prosperity to the town of Goulburn," but from the plaintive voice of the speaker we could not catch what he said; but we understood him to say, that in an astonishing short time this town had sprung up from a single bark hut, which we have heard was its origin. but humble as it was in its origin, it is now not only like every other town which has the elements of prosperity within; but it has outstepped them all, and he believed it never had a check to its prosperity from the time the first bark hut appeared till the present hour. (Cheers.) He believed that its prosperity was in a great measure owing to the liberal emulation amongst the inhabitants, and he had no doubt but it would go on increasing and progressing, and it may be when we are in our graves, if not before then, it will have become the great metropolis of the southern country. He then proposed prosperity to the town of Goulburn." Air, "Garry Owen."

Mr. Brodie responded to the toast, and was sorry the duty of doing so had not fallen into abler hands; as an old resident in the town, I humbly thank the reverend gentleman who proposed the toast, and only hope that all the good things he has said about it may be fully realised.

Dr. Wardh in proposing the next toast, said, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the toast which is entrusted to me I am sure will be received with much pleasure, it is one connected, intimately connected, with our present meeting, it concerns one who is as universally esteemed as our worthy guest, it is Mrs. Bradley. (Cheers.) I am sure you all sympathise with her on the present occasion, you all know that it is deemed advisable for her to leave our shores, and I am sure we all unite in wishing the change about to take place will be the means of restoring her to health. I propose the health of Mrs. Bradley; the toast was received with many hearty wishes, and drank with great enthusiasm with all the honours. Air, "My love she's but a lassie yet."

Mr. Bradley replied, observing, that Mrs. Bradley was as much attached to the town of Goulburn as he was, and if the means about to be used were not successful, it would not be because she had none who were interested in her welfare, and it would afford him the greatest pleasure to convey to Mrs. Bradley a sense of the public sympathy she had in the breasts of the people of Goulburn. I have been thinking since I came amongst you, but more particularly at the present moment, how much gratification it would have afforded her in being present to hear your expression of sympathy and regard, that pleasure is denied; but we trust the time will come when she will again appear in your streets, and see you all enjoying the health you so much desire she should enjoy. Mr. Bradley resumed his seat in the midst of much applause.

The Chairman proposed the next toast, "Lady Gipps and the ladies of the colony," in a neat and complimentary speech, saying, it was a pleasing duty on all fitting occasions to do homage to the presiding deities of the social circle, &c., &c., concluding with the words of the poet—

The rainbows to the storms of life,
The evening beams that smile the clouds away,
And tint the morrow with prophetic day.

He also paid a high compliment to Lady Gipps, but we must forbear, as our limits will not allow us to enter into all the gentleman said about the ladies. Air, "Here's a health to all good lasses."

Mr. Kitson being called upon to respond, said he was very unprepared to do justice to the toast, and though he felt quite alive to the ladies, (roars of laughter) it was well known, he could scarce face one of them, far less all the ladies of the colony, (continued laughter): he descanted on the amiable qualities of Lady Gipps, and begged to return thanks on behalf of the ladies, and also for the honour done him by being called upon to respond to the toast.

The Chairman next proposed, "The Independant Members of the Legislative Council." Whatever may be our opinions as to the measures, we will not refuse to testify our respect for a body of fellow-colonists, who at considerable inconvenience and sacrifice, take upon themselves the duties of legislating for us. It is now nearly three years since the present Council assembled under the new constitution, and it will be painfully remembered by us all that the period was one of unexampled misfortune, of dire misery and wretchedness; dull clouds lowered over the whole surface of our colonial community, and no enlivening ray was visible to throw a gleam of hope, of even distant hope, upon the clouded horizon. Men's minds were on the rack—is it to be wondered at that their tempers and characters should be altered in consequence; is it to be wondered at that the tone of observation should partake of the gloominess and bitterness of the times? Gentlemen, human nature is not of that patient and suffering character that it can quietly and calmly look down upon a work of desolation proceeding at a railway speed. Gentlemen, the members of the Legislative Council were human beings, and if we disapproved of the bitter language of the crude and indigested measures, of the personal rancour that unfortunately at that period were, to a certain extent, apparent in the proceedings of the Council, I hope we have too generous feelings, too charitable dispositions, to recognise under the circumstances, the objectionable portions of the conduct of the Council, amongst the numerous and highly commendable and talented measures that emanated from it—we at least are willing to accord, that if measures were bad, the motives were good. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to hear those responsive cheers; I am proud that I preside over a meeting where prejudice does not usurp the place of justice. Gentlemen, I know that some, or a majority of some portion of the retrenchment of official salaries and officers did not seem politic or wise; I know that you have had strong feelings upon this subject: but, gentlemen, retrenchments were absolutely required, not, I will agree with you, perhaps to the extent they reached; but the evils of a small community attached to us, we had an expenditure disproportionate, enormously disproportionate, to our numbers. It is always an ungracious and distasteful task to deprive our fellow-citizens of office and pay; it is difficult to persuade parties of the propriety of the measure; it is not easy to break through the firm and determined rank of the interested, the task in fact were adamantine, and only to be overcome as Hannibal overcame his rocky difficulties by pouring vinegar upon them, for the remedy I confess was sour and acrid to the taste. Gentlemen, my friend upon my right has never shrunk from the responsibility attached to him as a sharer in the adoption or rejection of measures before the Council; he, you will agree with me, in the strictest sense of the word, has acted a manly and independent part; and no one, gentlemen, for these reasons, is more fit to respond to the toast I now give "The Independent Members of the Legislative Council." Air—"Hearts of Oak."

Mr. Bradley responded: He did not think there were an equal number of men, without including himself, in any country who could have shown more intelligence and disinterested zeal than the members of our colonial legislature had proved themselves to be; they have shown that they had the best interests of the country at heart; the independent members have acquitted themselves so as to merit the approbation of the constituency. During the different sessions of the Council, measures have been introduced which the wisdom of the Council has ultimately set aside, and objectionable expressions have been uttered by individual members which it would be wrong to charge the whole body with. The members of the Legislative Council are all men of integrity; they were men worthy of respect, and would not fail to do their duty. (Cheers.)

Dr. Yarnold proposed the next toast. "The Agricultural, Pastoral, and Commercial interests of the colony." Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it now devolves on me to propose a toast, one of the greatest possible importance, embracing as it does three of the greatest interests in the colony; the Agricultural, Pastoral, and Commercial Interests, it is in fact, gentlemen, the great triped on which the whole colony is supported, therefore, I am sure we must all feel destrous to wish it well. Were I to endeavour to represent fully those interests I should appear absurd indeed, for I willingly own my incompetency to the task; but I cannot avoid glancing at the change which is about to take place in the corn law at home,—I refer to its abolition—for in the language of one of the leading journals, Sir R. Peel must repeal it, or some one else will; and I cannot help thinking that our corn will find its way into the English market, and that the time will come when in return we shall receive manufactures for it, and thus our commercial interests will be promoted. I know there are some persons who will not accord with me, but I cannot help thinking, nevertheless, that it will be. I cannot but refer to the railroad now in contemplation as another source from whence we may expect help presently. Corn by its means will be rapidly conveyed to Sydney; wool will also be conveyed without the present drawback as to uncertainty as to time and expense, and our commodities will also be returned to us with similar advantages. I know some persons have gloomy anticipations from railroads, and I acknowledge I have seen their influence at home, a desolating influence, towns and villages have been considerably hurt; but nevertheless, gentlemen, they have on the whole been productive of the happiest and most beneficial results to the county, and so it will be here; and lastly, gentlemen, as Mr. Bradley is now about to retire from public life, and as that involves the necessity for a new member to represent us, I do hope we shall bear in mind not the name of any man, but his ability, his willingness, and his active and energetic character, and true patriotic spirit to carry out those great measures which are necessary to develop and extend the agricultural, pastoral, and commercial, interests of the colony. This colony is one of great importance to England: but, Gentleman, with an enlightened representative—and this must after all be your doing, your set in the choice of your representative—Australia will advance, till she become at once the most splendid and most valuable jewel in the British crown. I now beg to propose the "Agricultural, Pastoral, and Commercial Interests of the Colony. Air—"Speed the Plough."

The toast was responded to by Mr. Faithful, who said, as far as respected the agricultural operation, he was but little connected with it himself, not being a corn-grower, having been obliged to discontinue it; but with regard to the pastoral interests, he thought it was the stay of the colony, and after the concise and able manner in which the toast had been proposed, he had nothing more to say, but hoped that Mr. Yarnold's expectation would be realized.

Mr. Mosns of the Argyle Store, was called upon to respond to the commercial part of the toast, said, he had been engaged in that business for the last ten years in Goulburn, and had seen, and perhaps had some hand in extending its commerce; and though he did not take much credit to himself, yet he thanked the gentleman who proposed the commercial interests of Argyle.

Mr. Bradley gave the next toast, "The Independent Electors of Argyle." He never gave a toast with more pleasure or cordiality than this. I do not think there exists in the colony a more intelligent and industrious constituency in any district of the colony, when he beheld the majority of them before him, with most of whom I am more or less acquainted, and the intercourse I have had with many of you from time to time convinces me that to be your representative is an honour worthy of being aspired to by the greatest men in the colony, (cheers); and with respect to the forthcoming election, if you would receive a word of advice, I would say withhold your vote until you see who will offer themselves for your suffrages; at all events until you understand the principles on which they intend to act. (Cheers.) You are worthy of a better representative than I have been, and more eloquent men you may obtain; but get whom you may, none will ever have a greater desire to serve you. (Long and continued cheers.) I now lay down my charge into your hands, having received the approbation of the course I pursued in the Council from you, and which has been spontaneously given. I give up that charge unwillingly; but I bow to what at the present time appears to be the path of duty. I now propose "The Independent Electors of Argyle," which was received with much cheering. Air—"Petit Tambour."

Mr. Macarthur said, that he had thought that some other individual was to have been called upon to respond to this toast. If he digressed from his subject it must be borne in mind, as some one had this moment said, the toast signified our noble selves, (laughter), and it would not be strictly modest to say much on that score. We had before met as electors in that very room some three years since to pledge our support to our present worthy representative for the county; and from what he had witnessed of the exercise of the elective franchise in the colony, he took some credit to himself, for having, in conjunction with their Chairman, been instrumental in early coming forward to petition for the boon which was shortly afterwards granted by the free concession of the Imperial Parliament. He, Mr. Macarthur, called it a boon, a concession,—some here present may call it a right; but he had his difficulties concerning political rights—in fact as to right in general, but such rights as were given by the laws of the land to which they belonged. He did not deny that those were abstract rights. but their strict application might be practical folly. The bounties of providence were profusely scattered over the earth, and every human being has an abstract right to so much of them as is not only necessary to sustain life, but even to so much as will give enjoyment to life; but to enforce this by legislative enactment would be a practical folly. Every human being, of whatever sex, after they arrive at that age when laws make them responsible for their acts to society, possesses an abstract right to have a voice in the framing of the laws they are bound to obey; to insist upon this would likewise be a practical folly. Therefore he was not prepared to insist upon political rights. That they were born Britons was no argument to him, Mr. Macarthur, that the colonists should possess all the political institutions of Great Britain: for in truth some of her institutions they would never desire. Whether the elective franchise was a boon bestowed upon them, or a right conceded, he was prepared to assert that it had been nobly exercised by the colonists, and in every contest there was every mark that it had been independently exercised; and he was convinced that the electors of Argyle when called upon to exercise their franchise would also show that they were independent, and that they would exercise it for their country's welfare. He, Mr. M'A., knew the electors of Argyle; most of those who were present at the evening's entertainment he had known from the period of their laying the first foundation stone of their fortunes in this thriving town, the progress of which had already this evening been so ably descanted on. The progress of some here present to wealth had kept pace with the progress of the town, which he believed was without a parallel in any inland town in this colony. The first bark hut on this plain, just alluded to by our excellent guest, was close to the sight of the splendid edifice in which they were now assembled; little did he dream some ten years since that he would have been called upon in a room so near the little bark hut before alluded to, to address about seventy of the independent electors of Argyle, the greater number of whom are residents around the spot. With these remarks Mr. Macarthur said he would return thanks for the honour done him, by proposing the toast of the independent members of Argyle.

Mr. Bradley rose and proposed the health of the Chairman, which he did in a neat and comprehensive speech. Air—"St. Patrick's Day."

Mr. Murphy responded to the toast, acknowledging the honour of presiding at the dinner, and to Mr. Bradley for proposing to drink his health.

The next on the list of toasts was to have been proposed by a gentleman, but who requested it to be done by the Chairman, viz.—"Civil and Religious Liberty"—which he did, observing that in no part of the world was civil and religious liberty more enjoyed than in New South Wales; and observed that we were at all times ready to uphold the greatest and the most to be appreciated blessing, viz.—Civil and Religious Liberty: he therefore proposed it. Air—"Scots wha hae."

The Chairman was also requested to propose "The Press," which he did, prefacing the toast with many appropriate remarks, observing that to it we are indebted for all the freedom we enjoy. To it we are indebted for free institutions. The press made the despot monarchs tremble on their throne, from the highest autocrat to the lowest all were afraid of its influence; he also observed, that enjoying it ourselves, we ought to contend for it in behalf of those who have not the same blessing as ourselves. He would with much pleasure propose the "Liberty of the Press." Air—"Drops of brandy."

Mr. Craig said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—For the last year I have been in the habit of attending with you in public meetings, but you are aware that I have not taken any prominent part in their proceedings, with the exception of the great meeting when you for the first time in this country exercised the extensive power conferred on you by returning our guest to represent you in the Legislature: I say, with the exception of that meeting, I have not attended one with more pleasure than this. Not that I have pleasure in the painful circumstances that have called it forth; but at seeing so many gentlemen and tradesmen of almost every rank and denomination, though agreeing on almost every other point to differ, yet now laying all these differences aside, and meeting together to show mutual respect to our representative (cheers), who is now about to quit the shores of Australia on account of circumstances over which he has had no control. Surely, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is fit to lay aside at this time those differences which may exist between us as individuals, and as a body, a constitutional body, animated by one spirit, express our approbation of his course in Council (cheers); and also, our respect and attachment to him as a private individual. (Cheers.) With regard to his public conduct, I believe he has given the liberal and independent electors of Argyle the most perfect satisfaction. To give universal satisfaction is impossible by any member of the Council, representing as they do, all parties. The votes of our representative have been seconded by the Press, and if they have had but little to report, we have still less to condemn (cheers). We are also assembled to express our approbation of his private life. Let me ask you is there a man in the whole of Argyle whose character is more unimpeachable? Is there one who is more benevolent? Is there one who is more devoted to your interests, or the well being of society? (Cries of "No.") But he requires no eulogy of mine to raise him in your estimation, he is universally respected: for he is the friend of all. (Cheers.) A toast has just been proposed which I have been called upon to acknowledge—"The Press;" but, Sir, to me it appears exceeding fulsome indeed, to identify myself with such a powerful agent; an agent which requires so much talent and energy to keep in motion; but in motion it must be kept; for it is the mainspring of the civilized world, and of the British nation, the greatest nation under the sun. The Press is to the constitution of the realm what food is to the body; and, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we know if our presses are full, and we have liberty to them, there will be no great fear of our constitutions giving way; but on the contrary they will be vigorous and healthy; but if liberty is denied, our bodies become weak, disease takes place, our constitutions break down, and you all known that the next state is the morbid; and Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there is a great similarity in this respect to the body politic: for in order to have a sound constitution we must not only have a press, but the liberty of the Press. (Cheers.) For whenever the constitution of a state, or public bodies, or corporations, are corrupt, it may be regarded as a truth that the liberty of the Press is not enjoyed there. When the shackles are taken off, it again becomes the restorer; but before it does so, it has to make deep cuts to expose and draw out the corruption, and however painful counter irritation is, it must be applied; and when it is successful, the greater the benefit to the whole body. True its progress in doing so may be slow, but it is nevertheless sure: for it is like the wedge when applied to the mass, it makes but little impression at the first, but every stroke applied tells, until it lays open to our view the corruption that lies within. The Press is not only powerful in reforming abuses wherever they exist; but it is an instructor, and not only so, but it is a corrector; it is also a guardian of the public morals,—by it wicked men are kept in awe; the fear of its lash keeps them in due subordination: for say they, "What will the Press say, if we do this?" It will hold us up to public scorn:—so the fear of the Press keeps men not only from becoming a pest to themselves, but to society. But it is powerful for good; if in improper hands can also be made powerful for evil: such was the case a few years ago, when a vituperative Press was let loose upon the most respectable inhabitants of the metropolis of this country; when it slandered, vilified, and traduced the most virtuous of the community. But, gentlemen, this was the exception even in New South Wales, and long may it continue to be so. But, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the Press is not the only reformer of abuses, and an instructor, and a guardian of morals, but it is also the medium of intelligence, for whatever is done under the sun, in any quarter or corner of the world, that is worthy of being recorded, the Press lays hold of it, and conveys it over sandy deserts and trackless oceans. Yes, the Press teems with intelligence, and in proof of which, in a few days, it will in all probability be carrying the sentiments of your approbation expressed this evening, not only to Asia but to Europe, and not only to Europe but to every part of the globe. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you for your notice of the Press, and I hope it will always be found doing its duty, free and independent.

The Chairman proposed a bumper for the Stewards, which was responded to by Mr. Emanuel, he was about to give the last toast, when Mr. Mayne proposed "Mr. Faithful and the District Councillors of Argyle. Air—"The Goulburn Cricketers."

Mr. M'Arthur stated, as this toast was not on the list before them, he might well be surprised at being called upon to respond to it. It was

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a fearful undermining and could not be fairly combated upon. The Director Council had to contend against men, children and women, the enemies of much dissension in the Legislative Council, by the Press, and among every class of society. He (Mr. M'A.) would now have his say upon the subject. He would have had to contend against difficulties to observe Directors Council. He believed they would be adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the colony. It had been said by eminent politicians that it was a matter of regret that men of talent, and he believed truly said, that municipal liberty; that the liberties of every free people were created in local or municipal institutions, it has been said that legislative bodies may possess all freedom, and the people may be free, but it was not the case. Municipal institutions. Coming events cast their shadows before them, and it was his sincere conviction that the Legislative Council of the colony, which was fighting the battle of the colony's freedom, would not have been called upon to create municipal institutions. (Great cheers.) He (Mr. M'A.) would not stoop to dwell upon the obvious truth that the local interests of any community should be understood by those who constituted the legislature. He would fix the attention of gentlemen upon the obvious apathy that prevails in every community relative to public questions where the legislature alone is exercised in the consideration of local interests. Why, the apathy, perhaps this apathy does not exist to any extent in the colonies perfect indifference to all public questions, it cannot be denied that the local interests of the people are neglected. Better do not than rendering it necessary that before a single expence can be expended upon local interests, that the Executive Government or that the Legislature should be persuaded to grant the said the colonists would seem born to obey, history any people who have maintained their freedom without being in possession of municipal institutions. It has been said by some of the opponents of these institutions in the colony that the people are not fitted for the first element towards liberty. The fabric of liberty, Gentlemen, said Mr. M'A., is never so firmly built up as will admit of the scaffolding used in its fabrication to be removed. Municipal institutions as might be acceptable to the people, and might be operative in the country, brought into operation because it would be illegal, they were not to be considered that his expression was somewhat taken by surprise, he did not regret the opportunity which now presented itself, although he had been taken by surprise, he did not regret the opportunity which now presented itself, and he, Mr. M'A., was free to state that he was prepared to support the measure. (Hear, hear.) He would not be prepared to give up that opinion, until he had heard better reasons advanced in favour of it than he was then charter to be in accordance with the Act of Parliament. He did not believe they were framed in the manner prescribed by the Act of Parliament. Municipal Council, and he had only to the first Council to state that it was illegality—because they presented a prospect of securing that practical liberty to the people of the colony, without which free institutions are but a sound; he asked by them as long as they were constituted in the manner they were framed, they were acting illegally, and he, Mr. M'A., was free to state that they could not be brought into operation. Mr. M'A. did not think they would do any other injury than that of delaying such legal institutions as might be acceptable to the people, and might be operative in the country, brought into operation because it would be illegal, they were not to be considered that his expression was somewhat